

Rob and Julie

Blind couple copes with sighted world

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Assistant Managing Editor

Schools for the blind have been in existence for some time, but now blind students are attending public schools and going to the same classes as their sighted peers.

Rob and Julie Reeser, of 2020 F. Hampshire Terrace in Joplin, are currently enrolled at Missouri Southern. While Rob has partial vision, Julie, his wife of two years, has been blind since birth.

"It's a real challenge," said Julie, "and it may get us down sometimes, but I guess everybody gets down on it at a while."

STATED ROB, "It's not a handicap. We have more to contend with than people who can see—true enough, but it's not a handicap."

Rob's area of concentration at Missouri Southern is computer programming. Majoring in a field such as this requires, according to the freshman, a lot of math, which presented a problem at first.

"I had a finite math class," declared Rob, "and it took a lot of graphs. Now, how can you explain graphs to a blind person? I tried to draw them with a typewriter—have you ever tried doing that? It's impossible. Over the course of a semester, I tried various ways, and I was finally my teacher who came up with a solution."

Using a board drilled with holes attached to a clip board, the computer major is able to chart graphs necessary for his math assignments.

"WHAT'S REALLY weird," stated Rob, "is that it works."

"Most teachers at schools where



I've gone," said Julie, "feel that if you can't do something, it's your problem. It was really surprising to me to see how helpful they are here. Most are just fantastic people."

Both Rob and Julie take tests orally, and with the aid of a tape recorder.

While instructors are willing to help, according to the Reesers, there is still the obstacle to overcome in getting class material.

computers," declared Rob, "is the terminals at Southern are not suitable for a blind person. Admittedly, few blind people are interested in working with computers. I am, and it's difficult right now to use a computer designed for a sighted person."

"Lots of our books are the wrong ones, or the wrong editions," stated Julie, who entered Missouri Southern as a sophomore this

"ONE THING about majoring in

(continued on page 2)

Survey to determine M.A. program needs

Graduate courses at Missouri Southern may become a reality in the near future, but not as soon as originally anticipated.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president for academic affairs, announced last week that meetings with officials of Southwest Missouri State University at Springfield, have indicated that a cooperative master's degree program may be offered at Missouri Southern next fall.

Belk said there was a possibility that some courses could be offered in the 1978 summer session.

HE EMPHASIZED that the degrees would be those offered by SMSU, even though classes would be held in Joplin and Southern's faculty would teach some of those classes.

Last week, the college mailed 3,000 questionnaires to Missouri Southern graduates, businesses and public schools in a nine-county area, in an attempt to determine "the feasibility of the program." The survey allows the respondent to express interest in programs in business, education, guidance and counseling and a master of arts program, divided into areas of biology, history, speech and theatre, English and mathematics.

Preliminary plans call for a two-year program in business administration, elementary education and special education. Classes would be offered in late afternoon, evenings and summer and the degrees would require about 30 hours of graduate credit. Tuition would be \$25 per semester hour.

After the survey study is complete, a program may be developed to meet any additional indicated needs. When the staffs of both institutions have agreed on a

program, it then must be approved by both Boards of Regents and by the Missouri Coordinating Board of Higher Education.

"THE PROGRAM MUST begin in a very simple manner," Belk emphasized. Although the program will initially be funded entirely by student fees, he expressed the hope that the state will eventually sponsor the program.

Belk concluded, "I do feel quite strongly that this is certainly one of the milestones at Missouri Southern."

Those involved in preliminary planning were Dr. Belk; Dr. David

Bingman, assistant to vice-president for academic affairs; Dr. Julio S. Leon, dean of the division of business administration, and Dr. Charles F. Niess, dean of the education division.

SMSU administrators who participated included Dr. Robert K. Gilmore, dean of faculties; Dr. Russell G. Barnekow, dean of the graduate school; Dr. Patrick O. Copley, dean of the school of education and Dr. Donald L. Calame, dean of the business school.

Enrollment in the graduate program would be counted on the state level for Southwest Missouri.

'Chart' garners third All-American

For the third consecutive semester, the Associated Collegiate Press has named The Chart an All-American newspaper. The rating is for the second semester of last year.

Giving the newspaper marks of distinction in four out of five categories, judges cited The Chart for coverage and content; editorial leadership and opinion features; physical appearance and visual communication; and photography and use of graphics.

Saying the newspaper has a "refreshing approach to all aspects of news," judges commented on "the great vitality, and range of subject matters without neglecting local news."

Receiving special attention was columnist Jim Ellison, of whom it was said: "(He) provides

stimulating, mature columns. Everyone is a real contribution to the paper. It is better because he is there."

And associate editor Stan Herrin was called "a real asset" for his sports features.

Another comment said: "Editorials, depth, integrity, and mature judgement make The Chart one of the nation's finest... There is a quality in editorial writing that one recognizes as great—and you have it."

Photographer Kurt Parsons was praised for "outstanding coverage of the inauguration of (President Carter)."

Said the judges: "An imposing effort and results are impressive... physically, the paper is outstanding... You have done an outstanding job."

Pre-registration starts Monday

Pre-registration, an important step to take if a student has any preference for which classes he gets next semester, begins next week. But an almost equally important and often neglected step is verification of schedule, according to George Volmert, registrar.

"I think the word 'verify' throws them," said Volmert. "Maybe 'confirm' is a better word." Nevertheless, the purpose of the procedure, according to Volmert, is "checking to see that you get what you signed up for."

If the procedure is not followed,

however, there is no assurance that a student will get what he asked for. At least 500 students, according to Volmert, bypass verification each semester. Many are surprised by unexpected closeouts at registration.

ALSO, PERSONS wishing to graduate in May are urged to get their applications to the Registrar's office as soon as possible. "We like to check those as soon as possible," said Volmert, adding that a late application may not be checked in time. "We'd like for them to get

those in as soon as they possibly can," said Volmert. The deadline was Tuesday, although the application will still be accepted.

Pre-registration begins Monday with students having 90 or more hours and those seeking the associate degree in May enrolling on Monday and Tuesday.

On the following week, November 28-December 2, students with 60-89 hours enroll Monday and Tuesday, and students with 30-59 hours enroll Thursday and Friday.

During the final week students with 0-29 hours enroll Monday

(December 5) and Tuesday.

All students must verify schedules on Thursday, December 8, or on Friday, December 9. Thursday is verification day for those having 60 or more hours. Others verify on Friday.

ENROLLMENT begins with an appointment with the advisor. On the day of pre-registration the student goes to the registrar's office, picks up necessary forms, fills them out, secures signatures, and returns them to the registrar's office.

Verification takes place on the third floor of the College Union. If there is a conflict in the schedule, a student will be given the chance to make an adjustment. Other changes will not be processed until the next regular registration period.

Schedules of courses and instruction sheets are available at the registrar's office and at other points on campus.

"Again, however," said Volmert, "I want to emphasize as strongly as possible the importance of verification. Unless a student verifies his schedule he may be closed out of needed classes and unable to make proper arrangements."

Day care center under study

Plans for a day care center on the Missouri Southern campus can be made only if students currently enrolled and faculty members will cooperate in a survey being taken by Dr. Leland Easterday of the education department.

All students and faculty members having children from two to six years of age are asked to participate by sending Dr. Easterday the names of the parents, and the names and ages of their children.

He also needs to know if these children are presently attending a day care center or nursery school, and if so, where.

If an attempt were made to establish a day care center on campus:

1. Would you, as parents, leave your child at the school:
7:30 a.m. until noon
8:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
9 a.m. until 3 p.m.
2. What could you, as parents, pay for such a service per month?

3. Would you be able to work off part of the cost on a regular basis at \$2.50 per hour?

4. What could you pay for the noon meal, if needed?

Parents with children are asked to write Dr. Easterday with the answers to these questions as soon as possible.

Dr. Easterday may be reached by campus mail or by addressing him in care of Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801.

Expansion to double Union size...

By LIZ DeMERIE
Editor-in-chief

Proposed expansion of Missouri Southern's College Union will almost double the size of the building, according to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs.

The building will be expanded on all three levels, with a portico on the fourth floor. The extension will be at a 45 degree angle from the present structure.

One tentative feature of the building is a waterfall. Shipman said that one of the ideas behind the plan was to get "a little bit more aesthetics" in construction.

HE NOTED that the prime consideration of the college in the past was to construct good, durable buildings that were mechanically sound.

"We've just been a little austere," he commented, adding that the location of the building was one reason for the "austere" look.

Recently a petition was circulated on campus by students who felt that a bowling alley would be a more practical addition than a waterfall. Shipman commented that a waterfall would be a "terribly costly thing," since it was "not all that elaborate."

He said that a bowling alley would be a "risky" venture, citing the cost of maintaining the lanes.

A LARGER COLLEGE, he noted, might have a chance of "breaking through" on such a venture, but he said Missouri Southern just wasn't large

enough for a bowling alley, which would need constant use and continued financial support.

The money for the expansion comes from a revenue bond voted by the board of Regents less than a year ago. The bond will be repaid from the business that takes place in the building. Those businesses include the bookstore, the cafeteria, vending machines and the fees paid by groups for use of the conference area. Part of the bond will be paid through student fees.

Shipman commented that the cost

of constructing a building has skyrocketed in recent years. The revenue bond that built the present union was for \$875,000. It will cost close to \$1,500,000 to build the extension.

Bids on construction will be accepted about the second week in December. Construction will probably start second semester.

The lowest level of the College Union will be expanded to include a game area, an addition to the bookstore and a "scatter plan" snack bar. The cafeteria will also be enlarged.

According to Senate President Steve Graves a recommendation for a swimming pool is totally out of the question but that the new Union will contain a three story water fall. Billingsly explains that the cost will be small compared to other expenditures but at the time did not have any figures on hand for Graves to report to Senate.

SENATE ACKNOWLEDGES that a water fall will "look nice" on campus but that there are many other much needed items for the school. An official has stated that this luxury item is sure to attract students to the campus whereas Senate is under the current notion that dorm facilities will be inadequate for such incoming enrollment.

Many senators have voiced their confusion as to what student opinion was ever collected concerning the Union. Some senators remark that

blame has been shifted from one person to another finally leading to the point in that direct student recommendations have been overlooked.

With the exception of several students who privately spoke to persons of decision making power the only direct contact between a student body and those decision makers was that of a recent College Union Board meeting in which it was explained that changes could not be made on the plans. Senate states that the greater majority of students have never known there was going to be an addition and this being reason for the lack of student involvement.

In other Senate business it has been announced that a seminar on parliamentary procedure and a report on the possibility of a child care center on campus are being

(continued on page 3)

Briefly Charted

Drops . . .

Students are reminded that Wednesday is the last day to drop classes with a "W". Drop slips must be filed in the registrar's office by 5 p.m. that day.

Because Wednesday is also the beginning of the Thanksgiving holiday break,

students are urged to get necessary signatures on drop slips early in the week.

Classes will be dismissed after the last class on Wednesday and will not resume until the following Monday, November 28.

Lights . . .

With the approaching of winter and darkness is the early morning hours when motoring to school, students and faculty are being urged to double-check their car headlights when parking.

Security personnel usually

report an increased number of dead batteries during this time of the year as a result of headlights being left on. Therefore, personnel are advised to make sure their lights are off before leaving their cars.

Election . . .

An election party, held at the home of Cindy Cambell, was the scene for choosing officers of Southern's Modern Language Club, according to Stephanie Nickels and Sheila Sharon, the group's publicity chairs.

Included in the executive committee are Richard Boyd, president; Brad Neely, vice president; Cindy Cambell, secretary and Dorothy Stiles, treasurer. Sue Hughlett is historian.

Fund raisers for the organization have included selling spirit ribbons during Homecoming Week and a rummage sale at faculty sponsor Carmen Carney's home.

Attending Mardi Gras in

New Orleans has been named a possible goal for the club. Currently planned is a Campus Christmas Party, featuring yule festivities around the world. The party is scheduled for sometime in December and will be held on the first floor of the College Union. Foreign students have been given a special invitation to attend the event and the entire campus community is encouraged to be present.

All French, German, and Spanish students are automatic members of the Modern Language Club and are welcome to attend meetings at noon every Tuesday and Thursday in L-115.

Hess . . .

Gary J. Hess, of the art faculty, has been selected as one of about 20 metalsmiths from Missouri and Kansas to exhibit work in the 3rd annual

Mid-American Metalscrafts exhibit. The exhibit will be at the Kansas City Public Library November 5 through December 16.

New class . . .

All graduating seniors are being urged to take advantage of a new 8-week 1-hour credit course to be offered in the spring semester by the division of business administration.

The course is a seminar on career orientation, and its main objective will be to enable the graduating senior to prepare effectively for obtaining a job upon graduation.

Emphasis will be placed on self assessment, preparation of effective resumes, interviewing strategy and behavior, job orientation, and

other facets of beginning a career.

Open to all graduating seniors, the course will meet on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 10:50 for the first eight weeks of the semester.

Dr. Julio Leon, dean of the business administration division, explained that part of the thinking behind the course was that the college provides entering freshmen with eight weeks of orientation into college life and that the college should also provide orientation into career life.

Gov. Teasdale here Tuesday for 'no holds barred' session



ADDING A LITTLE life to class: Lorenzo the Magnificent lectures the Renaissance Reformation of Dennis Murphy. Lorenzo, a Florentine statesman, is played by Murphy, an assistant professor of History.

"Making the government more accountable to the people" is the philosophy for the "Meet with the Governor," public forum to be held on Nov. 22 on the Missouri Southern campus in Phinney Hall. Beginning at 8 p.m., the public is invited to have a "no holds barred" question and answer session with Governor Teasdale, according to his communications assistant, Dale Amick.

Amick, who is in charge of the Governor's Outreach program, assisted by Stephen E. Veile and Toni G. Moran, visited the campus on Nov. 10 to arrange "the attempt to bring big government to the people," as he put it. Earlier that week, the Governor had attended a similar forum at Saxton, which met, according to his aides, with great success. The session there lasted for two hours and was attended by 50 people.

Questions there ranged from the topic of utility rates to the lack of physicians in that area, with the whole cycle of state issues coming into focus. The public's attitude, according to Veile, was very friendly and responsive. "They asked some tough questions but the Governor didn't back away from anything," was one of his comments.

Approximately the same format will be used in the Governor's visit to Missouri Southern. He will open the session with an impromptu speech on his philosophy of government, what he hopes to do in his term in office and the 1978 legislative program. He will then throw it open to the public to ask questions.

With the governor will be Jack Runyan, head of the Agricultural department, James Sullivan, head of the Department of Consumer Affairs Regulation and Licensing, Bruce Robertson, head of the Department of Higher Education and Steven Bradford, Commissioner of Administration. These men will be there to help the Governor answer questions and to meet with the public.

On this same day, the Governor will meet with the Nevada area press for a shirt-sleeve session. The reasoning behind this, the aides explained, is to give the rest of the press system to get what the capitol press system has — an opportunity to get to meet and know Teasdale on an informal basis and to chat on the affairs of the state.

Joplin, Amick explained, was chosen as one of the area's for the governor to speak in because, "There are about six to eight major areas in the state, and the Joplin is one of them." The campus was chosen because they felt it was the best location and Phinney Hall was about the right size. They emphasized that the personnel at the college have been very nice and co-

operative and they are grateful for the time that the personnel took to help them.

"The more that come, the better it is," was a point Amick wanted to make clear and he felt this was an invaluable opportunity for both townspeople and college students to become involved in their government. Since there was a large crowd at Saxton, it was felt that Teasdale

talked longer than he normally would have and that everyone in the audience was looking forward to having the governor come back. Veile related an incident that occurred after the Saxton session: "After it was over, one of the reporters came up to me and said 'something like this really restores my faith in government,' and it may sound corny but I feel that way too."

Debate tourney starts

With the new Forensics Director, Dick Finton, come some new ideas and changes for the annual Speech and Debate Tournament that Missouri Southern hosts for high school students. The tournament gets underway today and continues tomorrow.

Among these changes is the decision to stop segregating certain events into men's and women's division, permitting three entries in each event, the addition of humorous and dramatic interpretation, restructuring the tournament staff, charging entry fees, and permitting college students and high school coaches to judge.

Finton commented, "With the change in format we will have a more effective tournament and a better competitive situation for all. However it's not only winning that matters but that it is an educational experience for both staff and contestants."

Efforts were made to invite schools (a total of 25 entered) that have never participated before from Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Among those schools accepting were Foxhill, St. Louis; Tulsa, Washington; Okmulgee, Parkhill, Kansas City; and the more local schools of Parkwood and Neosho.

Students who will be involved in helping Finton run the tournament will be grouped in semi-committees with the students working together to run more than one event. On Novice and Championship debate are David Hopkins, Jeff and Chris Jackson and Neal Williams. Kelli McDaniels, Kevin Howard and Kay Albright will work on both Oratory and Extemporaneous speaking.

Prose and Poetry will be handled by David Patterson, Steve Courter and Michelle Hoffman. John Foster, Bert Fleeman and Randy Hunt will

be in charge of Humorous and Dramatic interpretation. Two students will be in charge of timekeepers, Craig Boyd and William Jackson.

Speech faculty member Mary Lynn Cornwell is in charge of judges and judging assignments, and Finton complimented her. "Mrs. Cornwell has proved to be invaluable through her previous experience and personal knowledge of the judges. She has really been a big help."

Assisting Cornwell is Carol Taylor. Dr. D. H. Rhodes handles all the publicity and public relations for the tournament.

Trophies for the tournament were donated by the Kiwanis Club under the Art Barnett Memorial fund. Finton pointed out "Missouri Southern appreciates their help because there are very few tournaments that have such civic support."

Evaluation underway

Revenge—at last. After three months of being tested and graded on their own performance, students will finally be able to test and grade their instructors, with the faculty evaluation questionnaires to be presented to students November 28-December 9. Sweet revenge.

But not really. "We make every effort," stated Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, "to emphasize the

importance of these faculty evaluations to the student."

For the past three years, students at Southern have been presented with faculty evaluation questionnaires. Students are instructed to give their opinion of how their class might be improved, along with how the instructor might improve teaching methods used in the class.

"There are two purposes to these evaluations. The students evaluate

the instructors, which also gives them an opportunity to find out ways in which they think the class might be improved," Belk declared.

Although results from the evaluations will be returned to the college in January, according to Belk, they will not be made available to department heads until the 13th week of the second semester, so "the administrator won't use the student's evaluation as a crutch in making their own evaluation."

Southern's instructors are evaluated by students and administration, in addition to a self-evaluation.

Explained Belk, "Research has shown that no one procedure in evaluating classroom work should be used. In order to get an honest look, we use these three means of getting the picture of a classroom."

"Tabulations from the evaluations will not be handed out, but students wishing to see the results may contact the instructor, who has the option of not releasing the evaluation."

and one political science course and worked on the staff of The Chart. "It was good experience working with The Chart," she said. "The transition from writing for broadcast to writing for print was at first a little difficult, but now, because of my new job, I'm glad I did it."

MORGAN WAS THE first woman to co-anchor a newscast in the Joplin area, but she also "covered" a great many news events for the Channel 7 news department.

Having had some college courses, Morgan decided last August to enroll at Missouri Southern to work towards completion of a degree. She enrolled in two journalism classes

and Gardner when the two broadcasters were moved to positions of less exposure on the air.

"Pete and I are the only two who are in the union at the station," explained the reporter, "and we were the only two who were moved to different positions. Coincidentally union elections came up right about that time."

Charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board in Kansas City for "unfair labor practice" by the two. Gardner refused all comment.

Energy help needed

Any student or faculty member at Missouri Southern with a suggestion for a way of conserving the college's energy may leave their suggestion in campus mail box No. 208 on the first floor of Hearn Hall in the mail room, according to Howard L. Dugan, chairman of the Energy Management Committee.

"By inviting people on campus to offer their ideas on saving money on energy, we hope to give them the opportunity to relieve the cost of the energy crisis, which is very real," declared Mary Lynn Cornwell, Southern instructor and a member of the committee.

Newly appointed, the Energy Management Committee has been established to survey the college's energy uses.

Since 1975, Missouri Southern has

been seeking methods by which energy resources could be used.

Increasing cooling control temperature in the summer and decreasing heating temperature during the winter are two measures which have saved estimated 10 to 15 percent in energy costs, requested by Governor Teasdale.

According to Dugan, the committee will serve as a monitor of energy saving programs in each committee member's area and provide leadership in the promotion of the energy conservation program.

"More measures must be taken. We are calling on the students as well as the faculty to furnish input to this new committee to suggest practical methods of conserving energy," stated Dugan.

Rob and Julie face sighted world together

(Continued from page 1)

semester with 41 credits from Elizabeth Seaton College in New York.

In order to get their textbooks, the couple must send off a list of the course books to a company which produces Braille books, or tapes of books.

Rob explained, "In my econ class, I got a copy of the first edition. That was alright, only the class was using the third edition."

MAJORING in computers, according to the freshman, is one reason there is such a problem getting the correct books.

"Organizations like Midwest Braille might have a lot of copies for English literature, but have few of another type. I hunted two or three months for a computer book and finally ended up buying my own."

"Companies like this," explained Julie, "just don't have the manpower or the time to cover every single book required by every single college student, so they usually just send what they have."

In addition to textbooks, the Reesers must get special writing paper, which takes Braille punching from the stylus and slate, or the more modern Braille writer, which is fashioned after a typewriter.

STYLUSES, USED by the blind to punch holes in paper to represent symbols, letters and other characters, cost, according to Rob, "not more than 15-20 cents. The slate, sort of a clip board, costs maybe \$3-4. The Braille writer, however, runs upwards around \$150. The Braille writer is about two times faster than a slate and stylus, because it punches two and three holes at a time."

"One thing about being blind," laughed the native of St. Louis, "is we never have to worry about running out of ink."

Julie, who comes from New York, uses the writer for most homework. Rob, however, uses the slate and stylus, "mainly because," stated the freshman, "I am still learning how to read and write Braille. I have only had three years of practice, and if you can remember how it was for you to read after third grade, you can understand how it is for me. I am very slow."

Getting around Southern's campus is, stated Julie, "really just a matter of memorization."

Exhibit in progress

One exhibit is showing and another is planned at the Spiva Art Center over the next two weeks.

Now showing is the Swedish enamel exhibit. These works will be on show until December 2.

At that time the Spiva Art Center membership exhibit

"THIS CAMPUS," stated Rob, "is pretty easy to adjust to. All the sidewalks lead somewhere. I've been on campuses where the cement just suddenly stopped, and I'd have no more of an idea where I was than anything."

Before beginning classes at the college, both Julie and Rob had mobility instructors come and help them through a "dry run" of the walk to their classes. After that, the two were warned of possible obstacles, such as the low benches scattered about the campus.

"So far this semester," smiled Julie, "I haven't hit a single bench."

While mobility around the college is a problem that had been met and conquered, the Reesers have yet to find an effective means of transportation away from school.

"SHOPPING," DECLARED the general education major, "is really a problem. I have to wait and go with someone who will read me the labels. If my schedule doesn't fit theirs, then I have to adjust. I hate asking people to take me places — they all have lives of their own."

Being from a big city, as both of the Reesers are, the adjustment to the change in public transportation has been hard.

"I am used to just getting on a bus and going somewhere. We tried the cabs here, and got the special tickets, but riding cabs to and from school, to the laundry, to the store ...

well, it gets to be too expensive," stated Julie.

Declared Rob, "We have really been fortunate. We just praise the Lord because we haven't had more than a two week span when we can't get to the store."

"WE JUST KEEP the basic staples around, just in case we can't go to the store for awhile," explained Julie.

"Living here makes us so isolated. All we have is a little shopping center across the ditch. If the stores were closer or maybe there was a good mass transit system in Joplin," said the computer major, "Then things would be a lot better. Now, we have to rely pretty heavily on other people to take us places."

Shopping for food isn't the only difficult shopping done by the couple. According to Rob, shopping for specially equipped mechanisms is particularly "exasperating."

Explained Rob, "Technology for the blind is so far behind the times, it's ridiculous. You know the little, pocket calculators you can buy for \$7-8? They just recently came out with a talking calculator for the blind, and its not even the pocket kind. It is listed at \$300."

"NOW, HOW MANY people do you know who can spend that much on a calculator? Not us."

"It's a vicious circle," declared the New York sophomore, "because people who make these things place them out of the people's price range, and then, when no one buys their

crop, sugar, is really not a money crop. It actually costs more to farm than it pays, but we continue to produce it, because we have always done so."

"Our rum is also better than even Jamaica rum," declared Porter.

With increased industrialization, Trinidad's investment in education has grown, according to Porter. The University of West Indies graduate declared, "Getting an education is the only way for a person to move up there, so there is quite a lot of emphasis, placed on our institutions."

Unemployment, according to Porter, runs at 15 percent. The traveled professor, who also studied at Rockford, Illinois, blamed the high rate of jobless workers on the "brain drain."

"There's a great number of our young people who come, much like I did, to the United States or maybe England, to study and then stay for the jobs. That leaves," stated Porter, "the uneducated to work in Trinidad and there are only so many jobs for them."

It is the lower income class, estimated Porter, which keeps the art of obeih, or witchcraft, alive on the island.

Declared the professor, "It takes many different forms. Any obeih man might look into your eyes, or read a book and prescribe some remedy for your problem. Obeih people don't, for the most part, mean to be dishonest. They believe, as do their patrons, that they have the power to perform miracles."

OBEIH IS NOT well received by the male population of the island, women use it most to get themselves a man.

Performed by the folk people away from the cities, obeih is, nevertheless, patronized by the better educated middle class. For one stayed two days with 10 people who magical effects of obeih. Some practice travel around the countryside to perform their work.

Stated Porter, "A young girl may go to an obeih woman and say, 'I saw my man with another woman, some herbs and things will tell her girl to put it into the man's drink and her troubles will be gone.'"

"Obeih thrives on illiteracy. It's only as successful as one's crowd is gullible."

only as successful as one's crowd is

Trinidad sociologist visits here

Trinidad, an island nestled in the West Indies, has for some time been a vacation spot for harried Americans looking for a place to rest. Recently, Gloria Porter, professor of sociology from Port of Spain, Trinidad, visited Southern.

While at the college, Porter discussed various customs of the island with two of Dr. Conrad Gubera's classes.

According to the sociology professor, the group of islands known as the West Indies has become more industrialized in recent years, with Trinidad leading the modernization.

"WE HAVE OIL and asphalt in great abundance. Our traditional

Faculty who respond to questionnaire give slight support to concept of collective bargaining

By LIZ DEMERICE

Editor-in-chief

Collective bargaining is here to stay, says the National Education Association Journal in its October edition, and teachers at Missouri Southern, when polled, seemed to feel that collective bargaining is a necessary tool.

Of the surveys returned, the majority indicated that collective bargaining was needed, especially at Missouri Southern.

One instructor wrote, "If a teacher only wants to be called a professional they may well object, and frequently do, to collective bargaining. If a teacher wants to be a professional, collective bargaining is necessary."

Some of the complaints, by those who were for collective bargaining were general statements.

"In too many instances teachers find themselves at the mercy of boards and administrators who arbitrarily determine salaries, tenure, work rules, merit ratings and promotions without any input from the teachers."

"That faculty member continued, 'While such groups may technically have the power to do this, it is not clear they always reflect the public interest and certainly they violate the spirit of other laws that give American working people the right to bargain collectively where their own wights and interests are concerned.'"

SOME COMMENTS were much more specific in nature.

"The situation as it exists now at this institution leaves little room for redress of grievance on the part of the instructor. A 'take it or leave it' attitude is clear at contract time. There is virtually no input from faculty regarding the salary scale or merit increase or across the

board raises."

"I feel collective bargaining is becoming a necessity because appeal channels are not working in the MSSC situation."

"I very strongly favor collective bargaining, with binding arbitration. The administration at MSSC acts almost totally capricious regarding the academic climate and faculty welfare. Decisions usually made without any significant faculty involvement. Collective bargaining, with binding arbitration, will force the administration to be reasonably honest, under the fear, of course, of having their lies and sins exposed publicly."

"Several years ago the thought was revolting to me. However, lack of openness and loss of credibility in the administration has let me to conclude that fair treatment of me as a member of a learned profession, that improvement of working conditions and of compensation, cannot be achieved by collegial action. Collective

bargaining with binding arbitration appears to hold the only means of solving problems. I, however, do not now advocate strikes."

"I used to detest the idea of teachers involved in collective bargaining, but in the course of my years at MSSC I have come to recognize that the 'Administration' and the 'Faculty' are not partners, but adversaries and that collective bargaining is therefore necessary for teachers to regain some of the control they ought to have over their classrooms, over their own lives."

Several teachers who said they favored collective bargaining emphasized that a no-strike clause was important.

THE FACULTY members who were opposed to collective bargaining often cited their concepts of "professionalism."

"I believe it is unprofessional and would ultimately lead to teachers (at all levels) being treated like 'factory workers'."

"I am opposed to collective bargaining for teachers because I

think it takes away from the professionalism that we like to feel that we have... I do favor adequate salary increases but feel that these should be obtained through proper channels on individual campuses and not through a negotiation process."

"I am philosophically against collective bargaining for public employees, specifically teachers. If money and material rewards are a person's primary goals, I feel they have no place in the area of public service. Especially do I feel this is true of teaching. If teachers value their disciplines as an end in themselves, then their rewards will be other than material. I'm for a just wage, but I think each individual can determine if he wishes to accept a contractual agreement, or not."

"I am against collective bargaining for teachers because it allows poor teachers to move up at the same rate as the good ones and it provides no merit basis for pay. Seniority becomes a prime factor for salary."

A few teachers felt that the

situation at Missouri Southern was good and that organization wasn't necessary.

ONE TEACHER commented, "Each teacher at MSSC has the right and the privilege to bargain through the chain of command for his own cause."

Another stated, "When things get really rotten (not the case at MSSC), e.g. when a bureaucratic administration circumvents the primary function of the faculty, collective bargaining may be the only viable alternative to restore balance. So long as administrators keep sight of the primary mission of educational institutions (and they possess the insight not to practice dog-wagging), the need for collective bargaining should not arise."

But the majority opinion was summed up in this statement: "Public employees have to depend on the employer's good will for settlement of grievances and appeals—hardly a good situation year-in-and-year-out—teachers need a third party to resolve differences between faculty and administrators."

New laws on handicapped affect Missouri Southern, all colleges

By CLARK SWANSON

Assistant Editor

Until recently, handicapped students were on their own when it came time to attend an institution of higher learning. But times are changing; there are now federal and state laws which protect and help the handicapped student through such institutions as Missouri Southern.

Some are old laws which have been reformed to suit the times; others are new laws; but all laws pertain to Missouri Southern and to be handicapped students who attend classes here.

Before 1973 most schools and colleges were built for persons without physical limitations. So, when students in wheelchairs or students with some other handicaps began attending colleges and universities not designed for their

use, a problem arose. It was difficult for these students to enter buildings, to go from floor to floor to use the restrooms, or to do a myriad of other tasks the non-handicapped take for granted.

THEN IN 1973 the State of Missouri took a step forward to correct these injustices. House Bill 77 was passed. It pertained only to the physical elements of a campus building. The bill stated that any building constructed by the state or with state funds shall be constructed so that a handicapped person can move freely about the building.

The law applies to those buildings constructed after September 28, 1973. Older buildings which might be remodeled after that date were to include plans to make a building more accessible to handicapped persons.

Effects of this law can be found on the Missouri Southern campus and in most other state universities and colleges. The law calls for such innovations as walkways that are at least 32 inches wide and on a constant plane; one entrance to each building on campus must be 32 inches wide or wider, and if there is an elevator provided it must be accessible by way of the enlarged entrance.

Other reforms specify ramps being placed where there are steps so that wheelchair students can move freely, and at least one hand-drail per ramp. Parking is another problem which must be solved; guidelines for this situation state that parking spaces must be provided so that the walk leading to parking is not interrupted by curbs or steps.

Although blind students can, for the most part, make their way to classes, a much more serious problem is finding the material they need for their classes in a form they can study.

THERE ARE, however, two ways that blind students can get this material at no cost to themselves. The students can purchase a copy of their text book printed in braille from the book's publisher.

If the publisher of a given book, however, does not supply a braille version, a student can obtain a copy of the work from the Library of Congress. Cost should not be a factor, for those services are paid for by the State of Missouri.

Another alternative to the problem of study material is a law that dates back to 1959. It says that when a blind person more serious problem is finding the material they need for their classes in a form they can study.

Blind students, as well as other blind residents of the state, can apply for a pension under a joint state and federal program. The law that covers this program is the "Aid to the Blind Law," which went into effect in 1951.

Although a few modifications have been made, the same basic rules apply. The guidelines state that the applicant must have lived in Missouri for one year, be of 18 years of age, and have passed a series of vision tests. If it is found through these tests that a person can regain his vision by means of glasses or by surgery, then these corrections must be made. If the applicant cannot afford the expense, then the program must foot the bill. However, if it is found that vision cannot be corrected, then the pension shall be administered.

Under the same state and federal act, a blind student's school expenses can also be paid. The only requirements are that the student carry at least 12 hours of credit at a state approved institution and that the student maintain a C average.

UNTIL 1973 the federal government had no laws pertaining to handicapped persons and their activities on a college campus. But under a law passed that year, colleges and universities, such as Missouri Southern, receiving federal funds were affected. The law states: "No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States... solely by reason of his handicap shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any programs or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Basically, what this law states is of some question yet to many college presidents. Missouri Southern's president Dr. Leon Billingsly said, "We do not really know what it means; we have asked the Coordinating Board for their interpretation of the act... what we might end up doing is replacing all

the doors on campus with automatic opening devices, and we just cannot afford to do that under the system we now operate."

It is not only a Southern problem, but a state-wide problem, with every university or college that receives federal money having the problem.

"Private colleges will really have a problem, for they rely more heavily on federal funds than do state institutions," said Dr. Billingsly.

Missouri Southern's campus is almost totally cleared of any obstructions for the handicapped. However, there are two spots on campus that do pose a problem. The first is the new Education - Psychology Building. But the building does meet both state and federal standards.

Dr. Billingsly explains: "The building does meet all regulations, but for a student to go from one floor to another, they must go around the building by means of the open street. This problem can be taken care of by just constructing a sidewalk around the building."

MOST TROUBLESOME of the two is the Art Building. Here there is no way in which a person in a wheelchair can get from the bottom floor to the top floor.

"We have tried several ways to improve the situation. At one time we set up a hoist for a student, but the Fire Department said it broke the fire code by blocking some of the stairways," Dr. Billingsly said. "We also had an architect make a study for the possibility of an elevator, but because of the way the floor levels are constructed, there is no way that it could be done. So about the only way to solve the problem is to schedule all of a handicapped person's classes on one floor."

Federal Law 504 also brings up other types of discrimination that might be new to the average college student. In Federal 504 it also defines a drug addict, alcoholic, and a student who does not speak English as handicapped persons.

Under the act, the college, at its own expense, must provide drug addicts and alcoholics the means to overcome their handicaps. The college will also have to provide the means to learn the language. These costs may include tutors, tapes, and the books it would take to teach the student English. Federal 504 was passed in May, 1976, and under it each institution was given three years to get in compliance. That was a year and a half ago, so what would happen to the college if the rules of Federal 504 were not met?

"If then we could not comply with the ruling, the government could withdraw all their federal funds from the college," Dr. Billingsly said. "It would mean an end to such programs as work-study and all the federally-funded programs."

NOT ONLY must the handicapped students adjust to the college, but the college must adapt to the students.

"Everything is going just fine," said Dr. Billingsly. "I have heard of no complaints or incidents from any of the other students. They have just fit in perfectly and are getting along with everyone concerned."

Each student who is a member of a campus organization adds a little to the college. This is also true for the handicapped person, said Dr. Billingsly.

"They are an asset to the school. With them present it gives a wider variety of student types. Another thing, they are very good students, too, because they work harder at it."

He added: "It just makes a better person out of you and me by being around them."



Big Bird keeps watch?

Final examination schedule released

Final examinations will begin Monday, December 19, and conclude Wednesday, December 21.

No regular classes will be conducted during those three days. Exam periods are one hour and 40 minutes in length.

On Monday, examinations are scheduled at 8 a.m. classes meeting between 8-9 on Tuesdays and Thursdays; at 10 for classes meeting 9-10 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays or daily; at 12 for classes meeting at 11-12 Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays or daily; and 2 p.m. for classes meeting at 12 on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and at 4 p.m. daily or on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Tuesday schedule calls for examinations at 8 a.m. for classes meeting at 8 daily or Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; at 10 a.m. for

classes meeting at 10 Tuesdays and Thursdays; at 12 noon for classes meeting at 12 daily or on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; at 2 p.m. for classes meeting at 1 on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and at 4 p.m. for classes meeting at 2 Tuesdays and Thursdays.

On Wednesday the schedule is for examinations at 8 a.m. for classes meeting at 9 on Tuesdays and Thursdays; at 10 a.m. for classes meeting at 10 daily or on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; at 12 noon for classes meeting at 11 on Tuesdays and Thursdays; at 2 p.m. for classes meeting at 1 p.m. daily or on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and at 4 p.m. for classes meeting at 3 p.m.

Evening classes have exams on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, December 13-15 and on Monday, December 19.

Student Senate ...

(continued from page 1)

coordinated. Both are projects of the Senate Self Study Committee chaired by Marie Ceselski.

Senate has determined that there is a need for students, faculty and the general public to be educated on parliamentary procedure and for this reason the program is being planned with workshops and guest speakers. The seminar will be held next semester.

STUDENT AND faculty opinion on the subject of a child care facility is being collected for a report to administrative officials, members of the Board of Regents, local legislators, the governor, and other interested persons. Persons working with such facilities and public and private organizations interested in the program have been contacted for information.

The Committee has also been currently involved with revision of the Senate Constitution. Interested students are encouraged to attend meetings 3 p.m. every Wednesday in the TV Lounge of the Union.

A special crosswalk committee, chaired by William Renner, has been looking into the matter of a walkway for Newman Road. Students so far have been unsuccessful in their recommendations.

In recent financial business the Senate allocated \$500 to College Players to help defray the cost of

their future trip to the American College Theatre Festival in Lincoln, Nebraska. The play "Mother Courage" has been entered in the Festival with approximately 25 students from MSSC attending.

TERRY DOLENCE heads a committee looking into transportation of students to out of town athletic events and students are asked to watch for future posters around the campus designating the time and cost of this program.

Other committees have accomplished their goals for the student body. By Student Senate action the campus switchboard will now be open at 7:30 a.m. and campus lighting will not be dimmed until 10:30 p.m. The lighting at Southern had become the cause of concern by both faculty and students when it seemed unsafe to walk to cars after films, play practices, and night classes.

In an attempt to form working relations with the Board of Regents, Senate has appointed and approved Helen Woods and Mike Montelone as observer representatives to all Regents meetings. A report will be given of Regents business on the following Senate meeting.

Senate meets 5:30 p.m. every Wednesday in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union. All students are invited.

Briefly Charted

Building ...

Classes are finally underway in the new education - psychology building on campus.

Faculty members moved to the new building earlier in the week and other departments have re-located. History personnel are now located in the library. Speech officers will be moved to the third floor of Hearnes Hall. Dr. Harold Cooper's office will be moved to H-307. Dr. Ann Slanina, Title IX officer, will move to H-301. Original plans had called for

a move to the new building much earlier in the semester, but a problem over the type of electrical wiring in the building, which differed from the bid specifications, caused a postponement.

Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs, explained how that problem was solved: "What happened, the college took a deduction on the electrical wiring costs of the electrician's subcontract." Shipman said that decision was reached only after getting several outside opinions.

Buses ...

Deadline to sign up to ride the student bus to Tuesday's basketball game at Bolivar is noon today.

Tickets are on sale for \$2 for students with Missouri Southern ID's, in room 100 of the College Union.

If there aren't sufficient numbers of people interested, the bus will be cancelled this

afternoon and money will be refunded.

Faculty sponsor is Mrs. Sally Beard.

The bus is scheduled to leave the main parking lot at 5 p.m.

The project is sponsored by the College Union Board and the Student Senate. Buses will probably be available for other away games if enough people are interested.

Republicans ...

Stanley I. Dale, chairman of the Missouri State Republican Committee, was the featured speaker at a practical politics workshop. The event was held at the Missouri Southern College Union, and was sponsored by the College Republicans and the Carthage Lincoln Ladies.

Theme for this year's workshop, which was held for 7th Congressional District Republicans, was preparing a practical grass roots plan for a Republican victory in 1978. Four sessions were held on this topic, with a luncheon being held, with Dale speaking.

Notables that were present at the luncheon were State Rep. Robert Ellis and State Sen. Richard Webster. Instructing at the meeting were Woody Kinnard, Charles Goll, Lou Steele, and Mickey Brown.

Areas covered in the sessions included voter registration, new election laws, research, planning strategy and budgeting of a campaign, press relations and advertising, candidate fund raising and disclosure laws and voter identification and turnout. Close to 100 persons turned out for the conference, and was termed a real success by the organizers.

Deadline ...

January 3 is the deadline to file for short term loans, according to Kreta Cable of the Financial Aids Office.

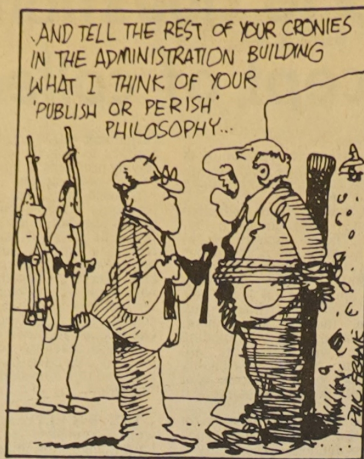
Full-time students are eligible to apply for the loans for the Spring 1978 semester.

One-half of the balance due for registration fees is the maximum amount that may be loaned.

All loans will be due and payable in the business office, H-208, no later than March 24, 1978.

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Letter:

'Winged Lion' dies

To the Editor: The Winged Lion has been dead. The Administration has been officially notified of the problem, yet they remain quiet. The creative arts magazine is bought and produced by students for students—they should have at least a say as to whether it stays or not. But, as to whether it stays or not, the students, the choice has been made for you—the Lion is dead; the one unstructured source open to you is gone. The great philosophy of "engage new ideas" was proved a whim in the Chris Miller fiasco a few semesters ago—there is danger in new ideas. Now, the place where one writes for everyone else except the instructor has been removed. Another casualty for the sake of education? It's sick to manufacture people who think only in structured, well-planned fashion all the time. Textbook mentality is boring. Now, there is no place to escape the text-

book style. JUST LIKE CONTROLLED COWS TO MARKET ARE BEING HERDED TO GRADUATION. The dollars cents world view evidently prevails. Justice may be blind, but the sign diploma is blind, dead, dumb.

The outcry of the seventies. "My little Johnny can't read, write." But there's more than being able to perform tricks with pencil and pen. Many people relegate imagination to the category of such "unscientific" causes and quantities as mind and free will. Schools are laboratories and operating rooms, sterile and bleak, "beyond mere physical appearances." As in an operating room, "decay" and "sickness" are removed. The belief that the only way to write is to make it in the good old days. If the graduates of past generations couldn't solve their problems, can such a system be expected to work now? They, evidently, can read and write. The thing is, we well could they think? Little Johnny can't read, but can he think on his own? Can he survive the dehumanization of the massroom? Without an outlet for imagination, can little Johnny develop beyond the stage of infantile flim-flam, old age compliance? Perhaps he isn't supposed to. Not only are ideas dangerous but so are the people who think them up.

My editor's comment in the Lioneer year ago dealt partly with the great disease called Apathy. I thought a cure would be found. I'm infected, but myself—some things I have to heart for. But at least I decide to or don't care to participate instead of having the Administration do for me—they should help provide many alternatives as possible, eliminate them. What will be missing next semester and the one after that? It's you and I, students who suffer the loss.

Thomas Whelan

Analysis:

Bakke case could affect Southern students

By JIM McDONALD
Chart Staff Reporter

When an issue such as the Vietnam war, or Watergate faces the people of this country, each citizen is a self-appointed judge and jury. And there seems to be no middle-of-the-road stand available when a paramount issue is involved. But first one must be aware that an issue does in fact exist, and second one has to give a damn about that issue.

Although not clouded with the ramifications of the aforementioned topics, there is a suit pending in the United States Supreme Court that could have a profound impact on each student at Missouri Southern. Case No. 76-811, The Regents of the University of California vs. Allan Bakke, could affect the life of every Southern student for years to come. How could a person trying to be admitted to medical school affect you? If you're an aspiring medical student, law student, butcher, baker, or candlestick maker, affirmative action has been a forced part of your life for nearly a decade.

AN ISSUE LIKE the Bakke case can only be approached from an individual point of view. It pertains to us only as it affects us; usually. For this reason, I chose not to try and uncover the tracks of inane bureaucrats wielding registration papers, and filling quotas. But possibly to persuade you that black, white, yellow, or purple: The Bakke case could affect you.

Five years ago, at age 32, Allan Bakke applied to the University of California, at Davis. Bakke was not accepted to the medical school even though his college grades and aptitude test scores ranked well above some who were. The reason is a quota or percentage of the available openings were set aside for minorities.

So Allan Bakke filed a lawsuit. He named the University of California as having discriminated against him because he was white. He claims shelter in the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. Bakke won his case in the California State Supreme Court. The University of California was granted an appeal by the United States Supreme Court in whose hands the decision rests.

SIX QUESTIONS following the above two paragraphs constituted a survey done in several classes at Missouri Southern. The results show an amazing awareness of the facts. Of the students polled: 86 percent knew who Allan Bakke is, 85 percent knew the facts surrounding the Bakke case, 97 percent knew what reverse discrimination is, and 64 percent knew what the term "affirmative action" implies.

On the same poll 25 percent indicated that they knew personally of someone who had been a recipient of reverse discrimination. The students indicated they believe that race or sex should not be a determinant factor used to give preferential treatment to some over others to the tune of 92 percent with three percent abstaining.

The poll asked for an explanation of the vote on that last question. The responses were fairly similar. A few naturally wrote nothing at all. The most common answer of a "no" vote was "People should be accepted by their individual abilities, not by race or sex." Ability, accomplishment, and qualification seemed to be the central theme of the "no" answers.

SOME WERE A little more original, not quite so "apple pieish" as a few even faintly poetic: "Knowledge is of the interior, not the exterior" or "It's unconstitutional." These sound like statements you could have heard around a civil rights rally about 10 years ago.

There are a lot of good, solid constitutional arguments for Bakke and his case. But how can over two centuries of needless discrimination, and repression be overlooked? "Racial discrimination has been prevalent for years, and as a result, blacks have been unable to get good educations and, thus, unable to get good jobs."

The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized the problem and said that in order for blacks to get into schools on an equal basis that preferential treatment must be granted. This was the response of a "yes" answer. Although well put, and a good representation of the supporters of "affirmative action" it hasn't happened that way just yet. The story is the same, it's the characters who need to be changed.

THE PEOPLE WHO have said that preferential treatment should be given, are the federal government and the bureaucrats. Just what you may or may not ask gives the bureaucrats of Washington the right to manipulate the 14th amendment to suit the rights of anyone? Ask yourself another question: How long have our schools been truly integrated, if in fact they really are at all? The point is, integration has been with us since 1965. In fact, they are trying to enforce, not manipulate the 14th amendment. But at whose expense is the 14th amendment being enforced?

Dr. Donald B. Youst of the political science department at Southern commented on the issue: "We go back here to the '65 civil rights acts when we were beginning to set some standards. The law was rather vague in that we had affirmative action that people were to 'make an effort to enforce.'" He further stated, "Now they didn't define

exactly what 'make an effort' meant, and you will find that different schools and different states have determined what making an effort is for them."

Dr. Youst went on to say, "If you'll notice, the University of California at Davis set its own standards for these 16 out of 100 seats to be reserved for minorities; then the California State Supreme Court favored Bakke." Dr. Youst said that if proper guidelines were maintained for a long enough period, they will eliminate themselves. Said Youst, "The idea here is that the affirmative action programs should end as soon as the reason for them ends."

ON ONE SIDE, you have Allan Bakke: not admitted to medical school with a 3.5 grade average while others are admitted with averages below 2.1. You also have states lowering bar exams because law school graduates can't pass them—discrimination against an individual because of race, and compromising of standards to accommodate the program.

Steve Smith:

Nothing like a football hero

EVERY COUNTRY in the world, I reasoned, is "into" sports, but few nations have such a vast amalgam of games going on in them as America. Believe me, travelers from some other galaxy, when I say the United States is no place for a sports-hater. Such people will become irate when a film version of "Hamlet" is pre-empted due to the finals of "Almost Anything Goes." We Americans are a sports-minded people. If current trends continue, someday professional sports might become religion and we may all pray at the altar of Reggie Jackson.

Actually, I thought, the most mystifying aspect of sports in America seems to be the ultra-intense macho trip that young boys go on which they discover all the old clichés about sports in America are true. Yes, football players at many colleges do get "eased through" the academic curriculum if they are star players. Yes, employers infused with the same ideas bend over backwards to let young

men off every Friday night for the big game and schedule work hours around practice sessions. It may be true that you don't have to be a football player to get along with the beautiful girls, but it sure helps.

As the reader has probably guessed by now, this reporter has never been too proficient at activities of a physical nature. Due to a higher realization of life, supreme intellect, avant-garde goals (and a rotten body) I never did excel on the grid-iron. But hell, I'm not bit the grid-iron. It really doesn't bother me; all I can say is it's certain young jocks get a thrill out of going out and grinding peoples' heads in the ground, that's all right with me. And, by the way, who hasn't noticed all that "rump-slapping" that goes on after every play. It's all out of good, healthy brotherhood, isn't it. Or is it?

SO THOSE WERE some of the thoughts racing through my head that evening. The next night I decided to do it. I decided to go out for football. Sure, the practice sessions were rough, but I had expected as much. The first few days I poured my guts out on that practice field behind the old field-house. The coach would say "Go!" and I would race toward and hit the tackling dummies with all my power. "Push boy! Dammit, push!" he would scream at me. "Why do you stop when you hit that canvas?"

"Geese Coach," I would reply, "I don't stop. It stops me!"

In the next weeks I had to undergo the basest humiliation. There were the towel-flipping sessions in the locker-room, soap-tossings in the showers, the mutual "wrecking" of each other. It was rough, sure, but it was fun. Gradually my confidence grew as the Coach quit allowing me to practice, due to the overall effect I had on the team—hideous laughter. All those weeks it had seemed like fun but that night in the locker room I had to admit I was scared, scared to death with only two and one-half hours to go before kick off.

SO THERE I was in the locker room. Once more I felt the urgent need to visit the urinal, the only feeling I could compare it to were the nerves I had once experienced on the opening night of a play. Damn, there I went again, thinking about the arts. But what was wrong with the arts? I reasoned. Maybe I should have just gone home and forgotten the crazy bet.

I heard the sound of the outside door opening and then, slow footsteps coming down the hall. Was it the Coach, that stone-faced, players-those huge, brawny Neanderthals? The locker-room door cracked open. "Steve?" a voice said quietly. "Are you in there?" "Yea, over here," I replied. A moment

later a figure appeared. Thank God it was only Chuck Wagon. But what did I mean, "Thank God?" It was Chuck who had talked me into doing this, making this crazy bet with Goofer Paderweski, the school athletic director that I could make the team and score a touchdown.

"How are you doing tonight, ace?" Chuck asked in his usual, sonorous, polite tones.

"HOW AM I tonight? Is that what you asked, how am I tonight?"

"Oh, my God, my God they're gonna kill me tonight." I buried my head in a pile of dirty gym-shorts.

"THEY ARE GOING TO KILL ME AND ITS ALL YOUR FAULT!" he should have never let you talk me into making that silly bet."

"Hey," Chuck replied, "don't get worried. Just keep thinking, if you score a TD tonight you're fifty bucks richer, Okay?"

Yea, Paderweski's got fifty bucks to lose and if I don't score in this, my first game, do you know what I lose?"

"Nothing much—just your manhood."

"Get out!" I screamed. "Get out and leave me alone."

"OKAY, STEVIE. Just remember if the coach puts you in tonight, Mary Lou and I are up in the stands with a cold bottle of Chivas rotting you on."

I guess I needn't go on with the sordid details of the game. Countless times I begged the coach to let me go in, just so I could get it over with. Repeatedly the Coach denied my request. Finally the clock rolled around to .03 seconds left in the fourth quarter and we had the ball on the fifty-yard-line. The score was 5-0 and our team was behind.

"Now Coach, I begged. 'Please, let me go in now.'"

The Coach turned down on his pivoting on one heel (the Coach couldn't bend his neck). He spoke those two fateful words, "Go in."

FOR THE FIRST time in my life was in a real-life football game. I could hear the panting breaths of the players, the grunts, the growlings that knifed into my heart. I went into motion. The quarterback yelled "Hut. Hut. Hut!" I went for a pass. The defense was all around me. I jumped high in the air. I caught the ball. No place to go. I placed to run but back in the direction from which I had come. I scrambled back to my own one-yard line. Huge, simian creatures were everywhere. The situation seemed all but hopeless as I started seeking the sidelines. I closed eyes and plunged forward as a hulking figure came straight at me.

(Editor's Note: Steve Smith is currently recovering from injuries he received that night—a sprained ankle. He scored a touchdown in the State Game and won the \$100,000 Dollars from Athletic Director Goofer Paderweski. Smith was recommended by UCLA where he will take over as quarterback next fall.)

Deadly time of year returns

By JIM ELLISON

It's that sentimental time of year again when the colors of the trees begin to take on the hues of autumn. But as time goes by, and a person is nudged back to less complicated times by the sight of a crackling fire, and the smell of pine smoke that lingers atop the trees.

It's a good time, the cool nights and warm days, the roar of a crowd at football games, the fun of dipping apples into melted caramel, then with childlike anticipation, having to wait until they cool before sinking our teeth into them.

Yes, it's a good time, except for that strange phenomenon that manifests itself each fall in the guise of the great American hunter. When he is turned loose into the domain of innocence, the picture of a lovely setting somehow becomes cloudy.

THERE WAS a time when man had to venture forth to kill to feed the ever growing mouths. But as time went by, and the population increased, wild animals began to decrease in numbers to a point that they were virtually eliminated. It was no longer a question of survival for the people, and hunters simply killed for the sport of it. Had it not been for a few far-sighted individuals, there would be no wildlife today, and without laws that govern what few animals that are left, they too would have been totally destroyed.

Every year when deer season begins, it's a strange sight to watch the hunters line up dozed out in colorful hunting attire, jockeying for a good place to hunt, checking and rechecking their rifles, and telling tales about past hunts. It actually takes on the appearance of a comic opera, except it's not very comical for the non-combatants.

At the first crack of dawn, one can hear the reports of rifles reverberating across the hills and canyons, which could be equated with the sounds of Marines landing on the beaches of two Jims. Hunters, itchy for a quick kill, will shoot at anything that moves. A large number of hunters are killed each year simply because they looked like a deer behind a bush.

A FEW YEARS ago, an irate farmer, who was tired of losing his cows to stupid hunters, went into his fields with a large bucket of paint a few days before deer season opened. He figured that if hunters couldn't distinguish between a cow and a deer, perhaps they could read. So, he painted in bold letters on the sides of his livestock, the word, "COW!"

Further to the east, in Greene County, two inexperienced hunters, eager to perform all those many things, outfitted themselves with the best hunting equipment, including rifles that could knock an elephant down, and ventured into the woods in quest of the wily deer.

They spotted what they thought to be a deer silently grazing on a hill. They instantly blew it to kingdom come, danced around their kill with an exuberant machismo feeling that Genghis Khan must have felt when he swept across the Steppes.

They proudly loaded their prize onto their automobile in the accepted fashion, and drove to the game warden's office to have it inspected in accordance with the rules.

They were surprised when they arrived at the station to receive hoots and howls instead of the congratulations normally reserved for successful hunters. When the warden came out to inspect their kill, he took his hat off, scratched his head, looked at their trophy, and said, "Congratulations boys, you've killed the first goat of the year."

LOOKING THROUGH a recent issue of a popular gun magazine, I was astonished to discover the viciousness of the grey squirrel. The article, that goes into great detail in describing how stupid the bleeding hearts of America are in not recognizing how dangerous this "critter" is, describes the grey squirrel as mean and vicious, with long sharp teeth, good for fighting, which makes him a formidable opponent.

For the life of me, I can't recall ever being attacked by a grey squirrel, or have I ever heard of anyone ever being set upon by a volley of the violent little creatures. Additionally, the article recommends the use of a shotgun as an effective way to eliminate the mean critter, which can be likened to using a sledgehammer to kill sugar ants.

When a long day of hunting ends, and the smoke clears, the carnage of the day's hunt usually reveals spot signs and billboards full of holes, dead cows, goats, and cats, phone lines blown down, and a lot of tired and bruised hunters with battered egos, and faced with the reality of their failure to bring the meat home.

With everything considered, it may be a good idea to keep the hunters stomping through the woods in search of their elusive prey. Have you ever wondered where the sport-minded hunters would turn for their killing if there were no wildlife to hunt?

Jim Ellison

Suicide rates high for students

By SUSAN SCOFIELD

Sitting alone in his college dormitory room, Bill reflected on his weekend activities. His parents had talked a lot while he was home—mainly about their disappointment over his poor grades and about his new girlfriend. Even Bill admitted she was kind of wild. His father warned him that it was time to straighten out. After all, it was not easy to get into a good law school. At the airport, Bill's mother said with a sigh of relief, "See you in June."

Somehow Bill felt as if he had reached rock bottom. He decided to do something about it. He placed his necktie around the shower rod, climbed into the edge of the bathtub, tied the other end of the necktie firmly around his neck, and in a swift motion kicked himself free.

Bill is only one example of the young people in the United States who commit suicide. Such tragedies make the newspapers for a day, despite desperate efforts to keep things quiet. Everyone asks "why," and no one can answer.

SUICIDE IS PRESENTLY the second leading cause of death among the 15-to-24 year age group, having risen from fifth place five years ago. (Accidents rank first.) Suicide is more common among college students than among others in this age. Suicide rates are influenced by social factors such as nationality and religion. Catholics, for whom suicide is a mortal sin, have lower rates than Jews or Protestants. Proportionally, more whites than non-whites commit suicide, and three times more males than females, although girls make many more suicide attempts than boys.

Statistics reveal some other bizarre factors. In the North, more blacks commit suicide, in the South, more whites. April has the highest suicide rate of any month, with the two weeks at Christmas running a close second-highest rate. Mondays and Fridays yield the most suicides, midweek the fewest.

Styles of suicide tend to vary with sex. Girls are passive, selecting sleeping pills and slit wrists where death slowly takes over. Boys choose hanging and shooting where death comes violently.

Sociologists blame the sudden rise of suicide in young people on the downfall of the home and church. Psychiatrists claim that it is due to the premature growing up that is forced on America's youth. Moralists attribute it to the permissiveness of today's society. Liberals blame Puritan rigidity. Conservatives say "we are too easy on the kids." Nobody can say for sure.

EXPERTS DO AGREE on one thing, however: that suicide is one of our nation's leading mental health problems. People experienced in suicide prevention insist that 75 percent of those who commit suicide signal their intentions to end their life long before they make an attempt. Experts also say that suicide attempts outnumber completed suicides by as much as 50 to 1. What they are trying to tell us is that steps can be taken to prevent these suicides.

In order to understand why so many of America's youth are led to self-destruction, it is important to first look at the normal stages that young people from 15 to 24 go through. It is a time of great changes, which create depressive states, are normal to adolescent development. Young people view themselves super-critically, almost feeling the need to dislike and disapprove of what they are. Sexuality reaches a high pitch. Experimentation with masturbation, sex play, and intercourse causes guilt feelings that can deepen depression. The young person also must cut parental ties—his source of security, values, and approval. He faces rejection and failure as he struggles with himself and competes with his peers. The conflicting values of today's society dish out turmoil, hostility, and disappointment to young people.

So what turns the normal young person's misery into self-inflicted death? Communication! Suicide is the last effort in a long series of cries for help. "There is nothing I can say that would make you see what is happening to me," wrote a college student before putting a bullet through his head.

"Maybe this time they will listen," reasons an attempter of suicide in his final desperate

moment of hope. Experts claim that until the very moment that the bullet or barbiturate finally grabs life's breath, the suicidal person wants to live. He is begging to be saved.

SUICIDE ALWAYS SHOCKS those who are left behind, but it is not an impulsive action. The young person leaves a path of pleas for help that have been made over the years. Tragically, we hear the outcry of agonized families and friends, "If we had just listened!"

Bill's parents could have heard. He started telling them when his usually good grades dropped. He studied less and less, cut class a few times, and got caught shop-lifting. His father yelled, his mother cried. He quit fighting with his parents. He simply listened, smiled, returned to college, and hanged himself.

A California study of suicide attempts showed two distinct forms of behavior, or cries for help, that students used before attempting self-run. One type of behavior took the form of aggression. Students were disobedient, sassy, defiant, and stirred to rebellion. The other pattern was one of gloominess, withdrawal, and running away from home.

There is, of course, another kind of suicide. Take Debbie for instance. One day she "accidentally" almost walked into a car as she crossed the street. But she was always accident prone. She was always bruised or scraped from "weird" little accidents. She was alone one quiet afternoon just driving home from school on a road she had traveled thousands of times. Suddenly, with no apparent reason, she plunged down an embankment. The coroner listed Debbie's death as accidental. This is why suicide statistics are unreliable. Whenever there is any doubt as to the manner of death there is strong pressure from relatives to have the death certified as accidental rather than intentional.

PARENTS RARELY RECOVER from the torment and guilt that accompanies the suicide of a son or daughter. They desperately try to retrace clues dropped by such children. Their only survival technique is to cling to old falsehoods and rationalize their guilt.

One such myth is that if a child talks about suicide, he will not do it. There is no truth in that statement. In fact, most people who do commit suicide do talk about it. "I wish I were dead," and "Everybody would be better off without me," are typical examples.

Another legend is that there is a suicidal type of person. Research has proven that there is no stereotype of a suicidal person. Suicide plays no favorites. Given enough stress and strain anyone can give in to suicidal thoughts.

A third myth is that suicide runs in families. Thus, nothing can be done to stop it. It is true that a higher number of young suicides come from families in which a parent has committed suicide, but scientists agree that this is not the result of genetic traits. Maybe such a child feels guilty guilty over the parent's act. Maybe he is less fearful of suicide as a solution since one of his parents had done it before him. At any rate, understanding and help can overcome any family suicides.

IN ORDER TO CONTROL factors influencing suicide, parents and teachers must first be aware of what creates situations to which suicide seems the only answer. In an effort to motivate a child's academic growth, school systems stage a battle of competition. The winner receives A's, status, praise, and an inflated ego. The loser has D's and F's, nagging from parents, teacher disapproval, and a sense of worthlessness. Schools need to realize the danger in this atmosphere. Government studies show that the grades a child gets in school bear no correlation with his job success and confidence are far more important to future success.

A second factor in the act of suicide by young people is over-protective parents. This is particularly true of middle-class parents. Parents try to give their children happiness by protecting them from difficulties, rather than by helping them search for fulfillment. This causes a helpless feeling of "I can't cope." Thus, when trouble comes they are not prepared to deal with

it. They use suicide as the only solution.

Unrest in the home is a third factor in youthful suicide. Today one out of three marriages ends in divorce. Tension is present in many households. Divorce often ends on a bitter note with children becoming the victims of the battle. It is not surprising that studies report that approximately 70 percent of young suicide attempters come from broken homes. An equally alarming number of young suicide attempters come from homes in which families move frequently, quarrel, have severe financial problems, or where one parent is absent, alcoholic, or in prison. Such home situations create anger and hostility in young people. They react by withdrawing, running away, or by taking their own life.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS are in an excellent position to catch the warning signs of suicide. The following ones are rather obvious, but often overlooked.

1. Absence of personal relationships. Author Grollman says, "It is the death of love that evokes the love of death." A young person with no personal relationships in his life is susceptible to suicidal thoughts.

2. Use of alcohol or drugs. Over 50 percent of youngsters who successfully commit suicide are drug abusers' heavy drinkers shortly before their deaths. Over 86 percent of those who are unsuccessful at suicide fit in this category. This does not mean that every drug abuser or heavy drinker will try to kill himself. It does mean that if these techniques of coping fail him, he may try a more drastic one.

3. Communication gap at home. A study of youthful suicides showed

that nearly two-thirds of them were on poor terms with their families. Almost 90 percent complained that their families did not understand them. No appreciation or understanding on the part of his family is a common factor in the dissatisfaction of a youth's life.

4. A sudden change in personality. Shortly before a suicide attempt a young person may sleep around he clock or may be unable to sleep at all. He may suddenly become disinterested in the opposite sex, or he may go overboard in the other direction. He may imagine illnesses, or suffer depression. But once he decides on death, a sense of peace moves in. He makes an attempt to please everyone around him.

5. Change in behavior. Loss of appetite, loss of weight, neglect of school work, lack of interest in personal appearance, solitude, anger, truancy, and threats of suicide are all danger signs. But the most revealing warning signal is a young person's effort to make out his will. He may do this by giving his baseball glove to his little brother, or his favorite wall poster to his best friend.

THESE ARE CLUES to be alert to, but most of these signs can be considered normal unless they endure over long periods of time, or they all exist at once.

Parents often find it difficult to reach a troubled child, but help is available. Centers have been established in many cities throughout the United States to provide emergency help through around-the-clock telephone service to those contemplating suicide. If there is no suicide center available,

parents should seek professional help through a family doctor. Of course, such treatment may be lengthy and costly, but, like a college education, it is a priceless investment in the future.

Hopefully society can move away

from the older beliefs of shame, ignorance, and callousness toward those attempting suicide. Maybe then potential suicides can be recognized for what they are—people begging for help.



Three give personal accounts

By JONNA BULL

Chart Staff Reporters

Abortion, drug abuse, marital problems and loneliness are the dominating reasons for suicide today. In recent interviews with persons who had attempted suicide, abortion and love life problems seemed to be the reasons for the attempts. Three persons share their stories:

"I didn't want to have an abortion. My boyfriend promised to marry me, but when I became pregnant he insisted I have one. He said he would no longer see me if I decided to keep the baby, because he didn't want a dumb baby to interfere with his education.

I got used to his not being around, and I lived with my parents, and we tried to think up names for the baby.

"After awhile I got thinking about how a baby would tie me down, stop my education, and I might not ever find anyone to marry me, and I let him persuade me into having the abortion. He took me to the clinic

and paid for it.

While I was in the waiting room, I decided I didn't want the abortion. I was ready to cry and run away and say, 'This is my baby; no one will take it away from me.' I noticed the girls sitting around waiting for their turn. Two girls were sitting together, about the same age, talking as if nothing bothered them.

"A girl who couldn't be over 14 was sitting in a corner with her mother with a tear running down her cheek. She would try to wipe her tears so that this woman she was with didn't notice. I couldn't tell if she was scared or didn't want the abortion, or whether it was a little of both, like me.

"I decided to go through with it so I wouldn't lose my boyfriend. That day in the waiting had to be one of the longest days I've ever spent in my life, and probably the longest of any I will ever spend in the future.

"During the entire abortion the doctors and nurses never said a word. Their faces were very cold and they looked like there was nothing to it, like picking vegetables out of the

garden; I felt like I had signed papers to sentence someone to death.

"It has been over two years since that abortion. I have a new fiancée. I wonder if I want my baby back sometimes, or maybe I'm not sure what I want. With a few calls to Crisis Intervention and slashed wrists and a few friends to help me, I haven't thought any more about suicide. I know I will be all right."

Last summer a divorced mother of five small children had a disagreement with her boyfriend and several family problems built up over a long period of time. She tried taking an overdose of heart pills.

While the children were gone she took the pills and got in her car and began driving around looking for a place to pull over to the side of the road to die.

In the nick of time the police pulled her over, thinking she was a drunken driver because she was all over the road. After a few days in the hospital she is doing fine.

"It was silly of me to try that in the first place. I have children to look after and a

whole life ahead of me," she said.

A former Missouri Southern student shares this story:

"I broke up with my girlfriend, quit school and couldn't find a decent job. I felt I had lost everything and that my reason for quitting school was not my fault, that I had disappointed my parents for they had worked hard to put me through college, and now I had quit.

"I took an overdose of pills. Now I'm attending school in another state and will graduate this spring. I now realize I was getting addicted to drugs. I don't know if that was the cause for me to become a quitter and attempt suicide or not, but I have learned several lessons from these experiences.

"I no longer take any type of drugs, and I know a little help from God, talking to friends and patience for problems to work themselves out is—that's what it takes.

"Everything can't be perfect all the time. There is no use doing something foolish like trying to kill yourself."

Campus experiments confirm theories of suicide causes

By SAMMY ROETTO

Chart Staff Writer

In an effort to better understand and predict suicides, Roger Paige, assistant professor of psychology, has been conducting studies into the phenomenon. With the aid of Richard Boyd, a Missouri Southern psychology major, Bob Bayless, and approximately 100 volunteer male subjects, his research, although incomplete, is expected to confirm beliefs held by those in the psychology field.

All of our research seems to indicate that the only difference in violent reactions is whether or not the aggression is self-inflicted or directed towards others," contends Paige. "The time it takes to initiate the action, the duration of the action and the severity of the act, for all practical purposes, are the same, so the study indicates. This has been a

general hypothesis in the field for quite some time although until now there were no data to support it."

THE ACTUAL experiment places the subject in a room with the conductor of the experiment, Boyd, and a confederate, Bayless, whom the subject is led to believe is being given the identical test. From the basic set-up described, several variables enter the picture to measure the action which takes place.

"Operating on the assumption that a person must be aroused before he is likely to commit an act of aggression, we first divide the group into sections, one of which we arouse and the other not," explains Paige. "The high arousal group is subjected to bright lights and a loud horn in order to excite them, while for the second group the light is subdued and no horn is sounded.

A further division of the two groups is made in order to test the theory that those to whom some weapon is available are more likely to act aggressively. Cues are made available to the groups with one half receiving cues in the form of an automatic pistol, dagger, and shotgun shells. The other groups' cues consist of such 'weak' objects as a hand calculator, a book, and a box of chalk.

"THE FINAL division of the groups involves to whom the aggression is directed," expands Paige. "At this point, we direct question to the individual and he must answer them. If he is correct, no electrical shock is given. However, if he is wrong, a shock is given to the confederate, although the confederate in reality doesn't receive it, or to the individual himself. The choice of who receives it is not the subject's choice but rather the conductor's."

In the meantime, the confederate measures the reaction time, duration of the act, and the severity

of the shock applied.

Two notes about the actual experiment needs to be made, states Paige. First, male volunteer subjects are used rather than female subjects as most of the research of other psychologists have utilized males. If females were to be used in Paige's experiments, the results could be subjected to criticisms of invalidity since the guidelines of his research do not follow the standards set by other experimentalists.

THE SECOND note deals with the use of electrical shock in the experiments. Since humans are the ones being tested, Paige first cleared his experiments with the PhD committee at the University of Missouri-Columbia and with the Missouri Southern psychology department committee.

Rolla too difficult; freshman kills self

At a party shortly after his graduation from New Trier West High School in a suburb of Chicago, Harry James Bruce, Jr., told some friends after having a few drinks that he was planning to go into the street and throw himself in front of a car.

Alarmed, his listeners wrestled the 6 foot, 3-inch youth to the floor and talked him out of it. By the time Bruce had sobered up the next day, his friends thought he had been kidding. No one told his parents.

In August of this year, in his third day as a freshman science student at the University of Missouri at Rolla, Bruce walked to the nearest railroad track, waited until the engine was within several hundred feet, then lay down in front of it, carefully placing his head directly on top of one of the rails.

"Although our research is not complete, the information we have thus far received indicates that the prime suicide subject is one who is aroused and has some form of weapon at hand," summarizes Paige. "The practical application of this comes in regards to Crisis Intervention lines and the such. If a caller indicates that he is considering driving to Florida, jumping in the ocean, and killing himself, at the while in a quiet, passive voice the actual chance of it happening is quite minimal."

"However," continues Paige, "if he calls up, is quite excited, and it is learned that he has a gun or some other weapon at hand, then there is a real and immediate danger and action must be taken to avert the act."

Within moments, Harry James Bruce, Jr., 17, high school swimming star, budding musician and honor student was dead. And within hours everyone was wondering why. Friends remembered him as being afraid of failure, of failing himself, and of failing his family. Rolla, he remarked, was "too hard." He felt, after three days of classes, he was likely to flunk out of college.

About the only thing out of the ordinary on the day of his death, friends said, were some suicide jokes made after the first day of classes. A group got together and suggested various methods to one another ranging from jumping out the window to putting one's head in the oven. But Bruce chose to throw himself in front of a train.

His father is vice president of Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co.

Crisis intervention provides help

By JONNA BULL

Chart Staff Reporter

Prevention of suicides is only one of the counseling tasks which Crisis Intervention, Inc., attempts to undertake. Reached by telephone at 781-2255 the organization, which is just a little over seven years old, is made up of a board of 15, with about 27 counselors. There are no salaries for the staff except for the president of the board who receives a minimal salary. Donations from area residents and the counselors themselves help to keep it in operation.

Crisis Intervention holds special meetings over an eight week period of time. College students, ministers, housewives, grocery chain executives, physiologists, and

persons from every walk of life who are interested may become counselors. Classes are held and publicized when there is need for limited to 15-25 persons at a time.

Three or four hours on one night a week are spent in training, with counselors being evaluated by other counselors, and psychologists and psychiatrists to determine if they're mature and psychologically able to solve other people's problems. If they're not qualified, they are told or are sent a letter requesting they drop. Those not really committed or interested may drop themselves.

Constant once a month meetings are called for counselors to listen to teachers and

speakers about community problems and how to help prevent suicide.

And some three out of every five calls received by Crisis Intervention are persons contemplating suicide. Some days the telephone may be busy all day with the calls coming from persons who range generally from 20 to 80 and who talk from 20 minutes to four hours.

SOME 55 percent of calls are from women with nervous or emotional problems after an abortion, and others seeking information about how to get abortions. These women, if it is reported, usually call several times a month, threatening suicide each time, but counselors generally manage to

(continued on page 6)

Allman

Oh, no, "Oh God," and 'Valentino,' too

By JIM ALLMAN
Chart Film Editor

"Heck! Far out! I get high on mountains, stupid songs, my equally stupid wife (Colorado princess-whore-Earth mother Annie) and the bad reviews of my records from Rolling Stone. Gee whiz and gosh!"

Whether or not Denver ever said the above doesn't matter one little bit because I don't like him and my cries of "Free Press!" and "Journalistic Immunity!" will ring louder than his dishonest yelping about slander.

—John Denver
Reader's Digest
May, 1975

I get nauseous listening to his music and his 15 word vocabulary in addition to feeling an urgent need to rearrange his cherubic, pie-shaped face with a tire tool. John, where were you when your old buddy Chad Mitchell, was busted at the Mexican border for not declaring the two duffel bags of grass in the trunk of his car?

PROBABLY up in the Rockies, eating peyote and guitar strings, right? Well, you, your wife, and retarded son can go jump off the edge of the world and please take Uncle Matthew along, too. Frank Sinatra lost 38 cool factors when he appeared on your TV special last year. You should kiss the ground he walks on and pray to God that someday you can be great enough to lick his shoes clean. John, I hate you.

I know this isn't a music column, but it's an excellent lead-in for Denver's latest endeavor, "Oh, God!" and oh, God, why is John Denver in this film?

After all, I give Denver's warbling the benefit of the doubt when I refer to it as music, but I'll kiss his rear end in Newman's front window on a Saturday evening if he can give me proof positive that he knows how to act. Denver doesn't act, he just functions in front of a camera. Well I too, function by exercising my bowels, occasionally vomiting, and even drooling on my pillow when I sleep.

As Brietzke stated "For those who want light entertainment, this is it."

esoteric and egotistical directing. George Burns in the title role doesn't stand a chance.

Poor George, sans cigar and displaying a simian appearance due to an advanced life, has capped off an admirable career with a turkey that, in the right hands, could have been a diamond in the rough.

"I screened 'Oh, God!' with two of my closest friends, an L. A. private eye I met through Dashiell Hammett, Calcutta Deck, and Commander Quayle of the Bhiztork Royal Aero-Fleet. At one point in the film, when the camera zoomed in on Denver's capped teeth, Calcutta leaped up, gun in hand and sent six 38 slugs crashing into John's left nostril. The commander, displaying typical military calm, simply stated, 'Grangk zie pfmirts Din-derf' which means, 'His acting stinks worse than my feet and underwear.'"

Everyone knows that Bhiztorkis never bathe; they just scrape off the bigger pieces of crud, and crud is basically what the film consists of.

"Oh, God!" has a good story line. George Burns some funny lines and rich ideas, but it never gets off the ground. All in all, "Oh, God!" should have been titled "Oh, No!"

IF ANYBODY cares, Ken Russell finally mired himself down in his drug-infested cesspool of a mind and I hope he stays there. His latest film, "Valentino" was so much like "Lizomania" except for the fact that difference, except for the fact that Rudolph Nureyev is a better dancer than Roger Daltrey.

"Valentino's" combination of poor acting, beautiful sets, banal dialogue, and a marvelous choreography gave the film a madhouse quality that lasted from beginning to end. While Nureyev has a commanding screen presence, his movements were as stiff as a board. What's worse, childlike at best. What's worse, Leslie Caron, who portrayed the jealous lesbian lover of Valentino's second wife (Michelle Phillip) was truly horrid, so unlike her earlier screen conquests. Gigi is definitely a child no longer.

If Russell ever makes another film, he would be well advised to get on stable cinematic turf instead of dabbling in the macho versus homosexual question. That particular area should be left to someone with a clearer head and analytical theories instead of imagination.

Next production said to be good, light-hearted comedy

By KAY ALBRIGHT

"Life is a goldfish bowl" is the metaphor that Director Milton Brietzke is using for Missouri Southern's production of the light-hearted comedy "My Sister Eileen" which will play December 7-10 at Taylor Auditorium.

Brietzke commented, "The play is a sheer delight and strictly for fun. The actors are having a ball and so am I." He also commented that the play is not the type that's ordinarily included in the college's season, but it provides a chance for the actors to work on comic technique and the experience of being in a commercially successful comedy that has no particular message besides entertainment.

ONE OF THE hazards of this type of drama, Brietzke emphasized, is not to rely on clichés in order to get the humorous effect. He and the cast are striving to present three-dimensional characters but the director admitted it was hard not to rely on stereotypes when the character has only a brief appearance on stage.

Being a large cast show, it incorporates a lot of different personalities which provides variety, and Brietzke added, "It's a very good cast." Jenny Blaylock, a sophomore from Kansas City, plays the role of Eileen's sister, Ruth Sherwood and she discussed her role.

"I see Ruth as being well-educated, witty, the very picture of a big sister. She comes across as being very self-assured, probably because she's always had to take care of Eileen, but deep down inside she may not be as confident as she seems. Every time I walk out on stage as Ruth it is a challenge. I am really excited about it."

Eileen, the title character, is played by Linda Cannon, a junior currently living in Joplin. Cannon's concept of the role was the matter-of-fact statement, "She's a bit of a wimp. The flirty dumb blonde type that is reminiscent of Marilyn Monroe. She is sweet though and the guys just

chase after her. The role is good because it's in the limelight."

CONFERRING WITH the director as to the casting of the leading characters, he outlined the major points for his decision. "I first wanted the best available actresses for these bit roles because there are no leading men. They are the ones who have to run the gamut of all the action and emotions. Also, the audience has to accept these two as being sisters and the two have to work like that together."

Having to learn Portuguese was another challenge for the six actors who play the Brazilian Admirals in the last climatic scene. Dr. Carney from the foreign language department assisted them by taping the lines from the play in Portuguese for them. Two other actors had to learn dialects: One plays a Greek landlord and the other an Irish cop. Duane Hunt from the theatre department helped them.

Designing the set is theatre faculty member Sam Clausen, who chose a traditional-type set for the cluttered basement apartment in Greenwich Village. It is a one-set show with the color scheme done in yellow. Why yellow? "It sounded yucky to me," said Clausen and went on to explain, "It's a color I can make look dusty and dirty to fit the idea of the rundown apartment."

A NEW INNOVATION for this show is that there will be a ceiling on the set. The ideology behind this is that it will add to the closed-in effect that the designer wanted. Clausen also pointed out, "The students need exposure in building a ceiling and I have never made a book ceiling (a ceiling in two parts that is hinged in the middle). I have done a flat ceiling but this will be a learning situation on this one for me, too."

Another learning experience provided by the ceiling is that the set cannot be lit in the conventional manner. Lighting designer Ray Lee

explained, "You cannot use the overhead lights on the stage, obviously so you have to use primarily front lighting. But that has to penetrate to the back of the set, so I may have to set up additional lighting in the balcony. Yellow is a hard color to light so my primary lighting color will be chocolate brown."

As Brietzke stated "For those who want light entertainment, this is it."

Life is a 'Cabaret' tonight at Taylor

"Cabaret" — the play, not the movie — is coming to the stage of Taylor Auditorium. The touring roadshow of the famed Broadway musical will play at 8 p.m. today. Tickets are \$5 for adults and \$3 for students.

The prize winning musical hit opened in 1966 in New York for a successful run of 1,166 performances and has since played around the world. It was also translated into an award-winning motion picture starring Liza Minnelli.

The show, originally produced and directed by Hal Prince, is based on the drama-comedy "I Am A Camera" by John Van Druten and on the stories of Christopher Isherwood. Set in Berlin in 1929, the scenes alternate between the chiseled Kit Kat Klub and the rooming house of Sally Bowles, the club's star. It is a musical built on the days just preceding the rise of the Third Reich. Behind the brash showgirls and the leering, sinister emcee is the rising current of decadence and

vulgarity. And Sally Bowles, blithely involved in a love affair with a young writer, doesn't realize what is really going on.

But the closing song in which she sings "Life is a cabaret, old chum" is not just the lively positive song about living with zest, within the context of the play it expresses the irony and self-delusion that characterized the life of pre-Hitler Berlin.

Music and lyrics for the entire musical are by John Kander and Fred Ebb, with the book by Joe Masterhoff. The touring production

has been directed and choreographed by John Sharpe with the entire production under the supervision of Jackie Warner.

Cecil Smith of the Los Angeles Times said "Cabaret," is the most brilliant of modern musicals, magnificent in concept and execution. A total theatrical effect is stunningly achieved — in music and movement and mime."

Tickets are available at Ken Reynolds Pharmacy, Joplin Piano Co., and in the College Union office.

Swedish horror film due

Fifth in the series of film classics of the Spiva Art Center is the Swedish horror film "The Phantom Chariot" to be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, November 29, in the fine arts gallery. The series is co-sponsored by the Missouri Arts Council.

Based on a novel by Selma Lagerlof, "The Phantom Chariot" was originally intended as a protest against moral degradation, and an exhortation to examine past sins and to adhere to rigid principles of conduct.

Victor Sjöström, director of the film, also plays the part of a coarse-grained tramp who is knocked unconscious during a brawl in a

cemetery. Flashbacks are used to tell of the tramp's drunken past and the collapse of his marriage. In a nightmarish sequence a coachman summons him to review the misery he has caused and there are mysterious graveyard scenes of the eerie chariot as death awaits for the stroke of 12.

Today it is the technique of "The Phantom Chariot" that endures rather than the psychological conflict between good and evil. A part of the otherworldly atmosphere of the picture is due to its being constructed through an imaginative series of flashbacks and double exposures. Sometimes as many as four images are superimposed on one frame.

Crisis Intervention . . .

(continued from page 5)

talk them out of it and to help them overcome their problems. Recently a particular case involved a young woman recovering from an abortion forced upon her by family members.

A counselor, identity not revealed, reported that this woman kept calling, wanting her baby back and wanting to end her life. The police managed to trace her telephone number and find the girl's home, but she is presently missing.

In severe cases such as this, counselors are not allowed to go out and search for individuals or to counsel them at home, but in emergencies notify the police to help track them down. These persons are referred to the Ozark Mental Health Center or advised to seek psychiatric care. Some take the advice of the counselors, but others don't and call back later with new problems.

Drug addiction in the Joplin area is worse than most people would imagine, according to one counselor. Grade school children as well as older adults are suffering from the problem, and not many addicts

seek help until they are just about scared to death by their trips with strange hallucinations and strange physical feelings.

FEW DRUG abuse and suicide calls are made by college students, however, to Crisis Intervention's best knowledge.

But among still other types of calls are those from a 75-year-old woman who calls to say she is lonely and needs someone to talk to for hours at a time.

Child abuse cases are often reported by neighbors. Such cases are referred to the child abuse hot line. Crisis Intervention does not deal directly with child abuse cases, but sometimes abused children will call to talk.

"After a person has worked a month for Crisis Intervention, seldom does he or she lose interest or want to quit. I want to be able to help someone with their problem and save a life; that's why I am involved with this organization," said one of the staff members. "Anytime, day or night, someone will be there to talk to."

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—Kenneth Turan, WASHINGTON POST

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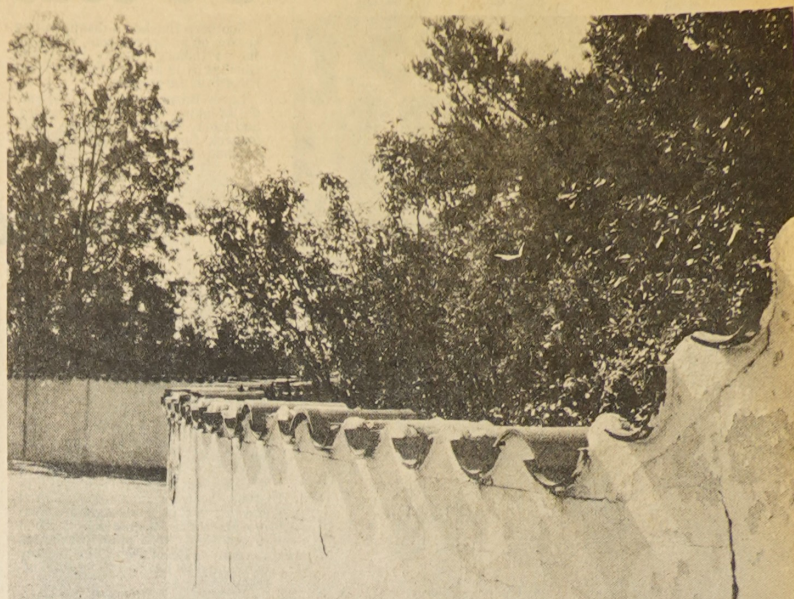
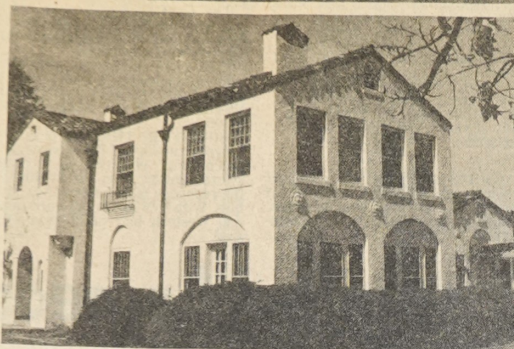
Directed by WILLIAM FRIEDKIN



7:30 p.m., Dec. 7 & 8

This old house ...

Photos by Joe Kupchin



A 1920s home

An 11-room mansion, built by Buck Buchanan, mine operator, in the 1920s, formed the heart of the Mission Hills estate which was to become the Missouri Southern campus. In Spanish-villa architecture, the residential area of the 618-acre estate was marked by a foot-thick, tile-topped, concrete and stucco wall. The mansion itself was adorned by various cherubs and faces.



Lighted ways

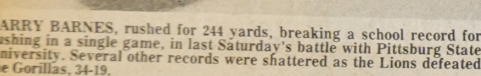
Imported lanterns costing some \$150 each 40 years ago graced the walls when the F. Z. Wallower family made their home in what is now the site of Missouri Southern. Most of the lanterns are still intact, although vandals have attempted to damage some of them.



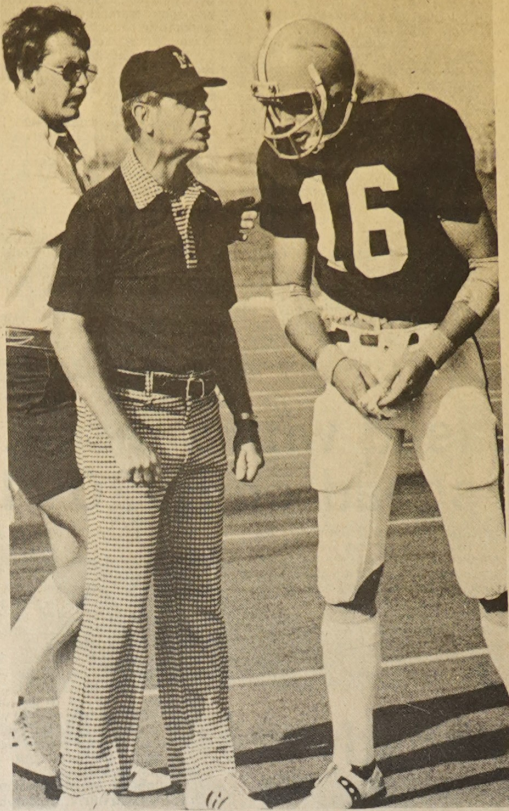
Byways

Also imported was the fountain which graced the formal gardens to the north of the house. A close-up of the cherub on the fountain (far left) shows the intricacies of the design.

Thick growths of evergreen have obscured much of the former beauty of the surrounding gardens which were considered a show place of Joplin.



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'...unbelievable season'

The Season In Review
 Missouri Southern 37, Benedictine 16
 Missouri Southern 30, Central Missouri State 19
 Missouri Southern 43, University of Missouri-Rolla 9
 Missouri Southern 9, Wayne State 13
 Missouri Southern 38, Washburn University 21
 Missouri Southern 13, Emporia State 15
 Missouri Southern 29, Fort Hays State 35
 Missouri Southern 23, Kearney State 27
 Missouri Southern 42, Missouri Western 55
 Missouri Southern 35, Pittsburg State 19

The season can best be summed up in the words of Coach Jim Frazier game by game:

"We played with electrification and power, although we were not polished."

"Defensively we were aggressive and displayed great pursuit."

"Offensively I think we showed ability in our passing game."

"Our major concern was that we didn't take control of turnovers when we had the opportunities."

"Defensively I thought we played well and showed major improvement over last week."

"Offensively the coaching staff was pleased with our ability to capitalize on our scoring opportunities."

"Our secondary personnel were always around the football, but they were unable to pull the trigger."

"Our kicking game showed progress."

"The coaching manual says that the team with the fewest fumbles, interceptions, and blocked punts wins 98.1 percent of the time."

"We did a lot of things awfully well. Anytime we get 388 yards offensively, I expect to score 30 to 35 points."

"Defensively we had our backs to the wall all the time."

"... we should have won the game early. We had the chances but didn't capitalize on the opportunities."

"The outcome of the game was a disappointment... We missed several scoring opportunities which puts us in an awkward situation."

"We're producing the statistics but not producing the points to go with them. Our opponents are matching points and yards."

"I'm as proud as can be of our football team..."

"The turnovers and our containment of their specialty teams were the keys to our success."

"We've had to play catch-up ball in 1977."

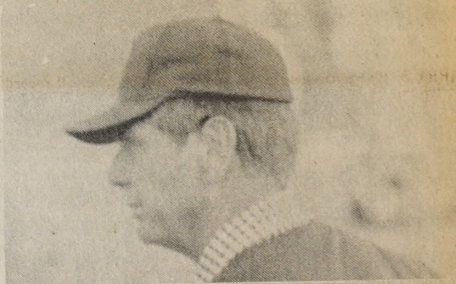
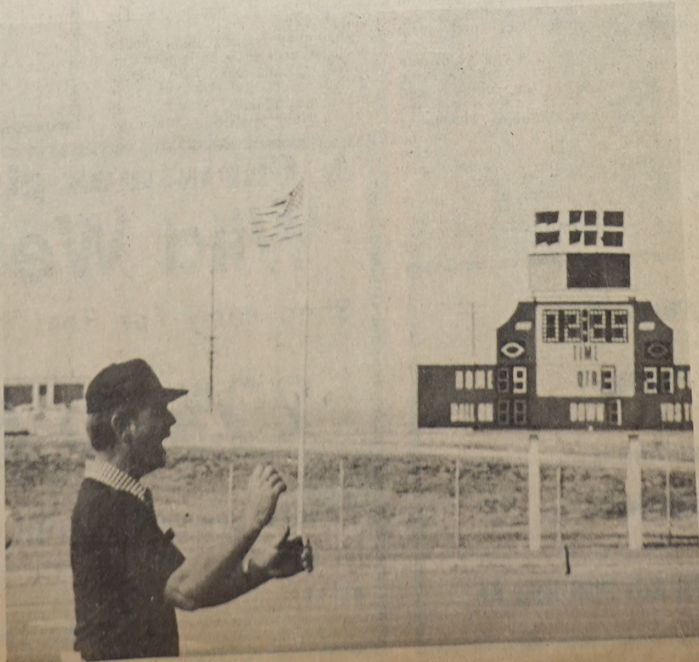
"We had the scoring opportunities, but we couldn't jam the football into the end zone."

"This was an unbelievable game in an unbelievable season. The game of football is not designed to be played that way."

"Western scored the most points on Missouri Southern in my seven years at the helm. They also had the most offense any team has produced against us."

"Our position in the conference race is a great disappointment to me."

Photos by Vince Rosati



Lions tip off season Tuesday

By RON KEMM
Chart Sports Writer
 The Missouri Southern Lions' basketball team tips off the 1977-78 campaign next week when it travels to Southwest Baptist College for a Tuesday night game. The week will be highlighted by the Lionbacker Holiday Classic tournament which will be held here during the Thanksgiving break.
 The Lions, who are under the guidance of first year coach Chuck Williams, will seek to open up the season in strong fashion when they invade Southwest Baptist College. However, the Lions will have to do without the services of center Russ Bland. Bland is still recovering from knee surgery and it is questionable whether or not he will make it for the Holiday Classic. Coach Williams remarked that Bland would not start running until a week before the tournament.
 Filling in Bland's shoes, Coach Williams has temporarily moved Maurice Dixon in to take over the center position.
SOUTHERN WILL also be short-handed in the guard and forward position. Guard-forward Bill Brewster will miss the first part of

the season due to a broken wrist. Brent Cook, Stanley Coleman and Carl Croner have just recently joined the team following duty on the football squad. It will take them awhile to adjust to proper conditioning and knowledge of the Lions' game plan.
 As soon as the Lions are back to full strength, they will be solid in terms of depth. Roland Martin and Jack Sportsman will be seeing some action at center as well as competing for forward. Tom Maxwell and Skip McGuire are also battling for the forward position.
 Bobby Corn, Bill Brewster, and Brent Cook will be alternating at both forward and guard.
 The guards will be supported by two transfers, Scott Schulte and Shelly Brown, along with Johnny Cochran.
COACH WILLIAMS commented that he is pleased with the progress thus far. He added that the defense had advanced the furthest up to this point. The Lions' philosophy will consist of a tough man-to-man defense and an offense that takes advantage of the fast break when available and the high percentage shot when not.

Southwest Baptist has made some transitions in preparation for this year's campaign.
 Coach Williams stated, "Southwest Baptist hopes to be improved over last year. They recruited a lot of people from the junior college ranks to help bolster their attack."
 The Lions rebound from the Tuesday night game to host the Holiday Classic. The tournament is being sponsored by the Lionbackers and will run on both Friday and Saturday nights.
 Coach Williams commented, "I'm looking forward to the tournament. It gives the Lions' fans the first opportunity to see us at home which will include two nights of exciting college basketball."
COACH WILLIAMS hopes that the Thanksgiving holiday won't hurt the Lions' support. He mentioned that if the support is good enough, he'd like the tournament to become an annual event.
 On Friday night, the University of Central Arkansas will meet Southwest Western University at 6:30 immediately followed by the Missouri Southern-Dallas Baptist College tilt.

The Dallas Baptist Indians, who are coached by Steve Sheiron, are rebounding from a 1976-77 record of 9-25. The top returnees include forwards Clayton Coliz and Carols Blackwood along with guards Jimmy Wyrick, Bill Hardy, Billy Walker and Tim Walling. The remaining starting and reserve positions will be filled by their top newcomers. The Indians have 12 newcomers in the team, six of whom are freshmen and six of whom are transfers.
 Southwestern University, coached by John Edwards, also resolved to recruiting junior college members. The Pirates have only one senior and one junior returning from last year's squad.
PHILLIP SEWELL, 6'8" senior center, is the big gun on the team. Last year he averaged 14.0 points a game. Junior forward Jeff Weaver chipped in with 8.0 points a game. Rounding out the returnees are sophomore forward Larry Chase and sophomore guard Kenny Whitworth.
 The Bears of the University of Central Arkansas appear to be the strongest of the three teams. The Bears, coached by Don Nixon, are coming off a successful 17-10 record and lost only one player from last year's team. They are led by sophomore center, 6'4" Wally Love, who averaged 16 points and 11.8 rebounds during his freshman year. Barry Clark, 5'6" junior forward, will help lead the attack. Last year he averaged 15.1 points and 8.6 rebounds a game.
 Darrell Bridges and Gary Davis, both 6'5" seniors, will also share duties at forward. The guard position fall upon Tyann Graham and Jim McKnight.
 The Bears are a junior-senior team and the experience will definitely help them improve. Last year they were a little weak in rebounding and shooting was inconsistent. The amount of improvement in these areas will reflect in their record.
 With all this talent, the Holiday Classic can assume area basketball fans of an exciting home opener. Action will conclude on Saturday night when the losers will meet at 6:30 followed by the championship game.



TRYIN TO MAKE the turn. Tom Schnieders tries to make the turn and head for the goal in action against Harris Teachers College. Schnieders bagged two goals that day to help the Lion cause. At the end of two overtime periods score stood four all in a District 16 contest.

Albins pleased with season; volleyball squad ends 20-10

By RON KEMM
Chart Sports Writer
 The Missouri Southern Lady Lions' volleyball team finished the 1977 campaign with an impressive 20-10 record and, according to coach Gerry Albins, it was "a very successful season."
 Ms. Albins commented that she was pleased with the overall outcome of the season.
 "I think we had a great deal more

potential this year," she said. "We started off very strong. We did have a few mental lapses at the end of the season but I do think we had a very strong team and that's proven by our rise in the conference."
 In completing this season with a Conference record of 8-6, the Lions moved up to fourth place in the standings behind first place Emporia State, second place Missouri Western and third place Kearney State.

Looking back on the season, Ms. Albins noted that the Lions played up to their utmost potential most of the season but not so much in the end. This was primarily due to many mental lapses late in the campaign. Quickness is rated as the Lions strong point while weakness was evident in the defense.
 Looking forward to next year, Ms. Albins stated that the Lions will definitely be as strong as this year.
 "However, if we are to get any stronger," she commented "we will have to hear down a little bit. We're mentally weak in some areas. We'll have the same potential but we need to get a little tougher."
 Planning ahead, Ms. Albins noted that the Lions will introduce a quick set and run the same five-one offense next year. Five-one offense involves one setter with five hitters on the court. In this situation the team always has three hitters at the net.
 One of the major advantages for next year is that all of the players are returning next year. The Lions had a young team this year but the experience will definitely help. Juniors that will return next year include Barbara Lawson, Leah Williams, Patty Crane, and Cherrie Dickerman. Also returning will be sophomores Becky Knust and Lindsay Bins along with freshmen Mary Carter, Patti Killian, and Kathy O'Daniel. Junior Martha Carr and sophomore Lori Hansen will also return but they missed most of this season due to injuries.

Lady Lions ready for season start

By RON KEMM
Chart Sports Reporter
 After several weeks of hard practice, Missouri Southern's women's basketball team is ready to get the season rolling. The Lions get the 1977-78 start underway when they travel to Fulton, Missouri, next Friday where they will battle in the William Woods Thanksgiving tournament.
 According to coach G.I. Willoughby, the tournament will bring in eight teams from five surrounding states and will run on both Friday and Saturday night.
ANXIOUS AND determined are the two best words that describes the Lions' attitude toward the upcoming season.
 "In our first four weeks of practice, we started out at 8:30 each morning in order to get ourselves conditioned," said Willoughby. "During those four weeks I didn't hear one gripe or complaint. That alone speaks well for itself."
 "All of the players are enthusiastic and determined to get started and this evident in their attitudes in practice," she added.

a lot of areas. She stated that only 11 people turned out for the team which does not give her much to work with. However, there are some good prospects that will help the Lions' attack.
 Juniors returning to the squad include Karen Gordon, Barbara Lawson, and Debbie Van Almen. Sophomores include Sheri Beeler, LoRee Knoll, Cherie Kuklentz, Cathy Pearcey, Nancy Robertson, and Patti Vavra. Newcoming freshmen are Mary Carter and Patti Killian.
 The Lady Lions will entertain William Jewell College on December 2 for their first home game of the season.

With all the talent, the Holiday Classic can assume area basketball fans of an exciting home opener. Action will conclude on Saturday night when the losers will meet at 6:30 followed by the championship game.

ROTC

Captain Guy Thomas announced last week that Raymond Raine has been selected to receive a three year Army ROTC scholarship. The scholarship will begin with the start of the fall semester.
 Raine, a resident of Shell Knob, was selected on the basis of participation in extracurricular activities.

Lionbackers spend \$27,200 'just for the kids,' says Tupper

By STAN HERRIN and CLARK SWANSON
 Just for the kids.
 That's the reason the Lionbackers, according to president Jan Tupper, spend \$27,200 a year on the Missouri Southern sports program.
 "We just want to help," said Tupper. "I think that it helps the school...I think that it's part of the total education process. It's good for any kind of educational institution to have a broad athletic program."
 Tupper went on to explain that the Lionbacker money, distributed on the same ratio as the college budget for athletics, might free up some college money for other programs.
 "If, say, the music program needs some extra money, they should have it," said Tupper.

said Tupper. "We get to know the players that way."
WITH ALL the influence the Lionbackers have do they ever muscle in on decisions affecting the college? "We try not to," said Tupper. "I went to Oklahoma University where the had a quarterback's club, and I've seen what these can do to a football club."
 "We're not concentrated. We don't get involved in it. There are too many that might not get involved. We establish our budget at the first of the year and stick with it. I think we'd lose a lot of members if we tried to involve ourselves. A lot of people, do it just to help the program."
 "Booster organizations can be vicious," said Tupper.
 The club is not excommunicated with the athletic program, however.
 "With the coaches we're on a first name basis," said Tupper. "I see Jim (Frazier) three or four times a month. We talk back and forth regularly."
 Football is not the club's only concern. "We spend exactly the same percentage as the college," said Tupper. "But if we see a need, it's always been workable." The club is still paying off it's pledge for the astroturf in Lion stadium. It also bought the weight machine now located in the gymnasium.
 Soccer and tennis are two sports not aided by the club. "We don't meet all of the needs," said Tupper. "I'm a little ashamed of the fact

that we don't help the soccer team at all. But they've made it without us."
 "We very much want to be an all-sport club," said Tupper.
NEXT on the agenda is the first annual Lionbackers Holiday Classic basketball tournament. On November 26 and 27, Dallas Baptist College, Southwestern University, Arkansas Central University and the Lions will meet in the Southern gymnasium for what should be an exciting basketball tournament.
 Coach Chuck Williams chose the time and the teams, and the Lionbackers agreed to sponsor it.
 "We signed a legal agreement with the college," said Tupper. "We get two tickets for each member each night of the tournament, and we agreed to sign the checks. We hope we make a little money and give the fans some exposure to the Lionbacker club."
 About 550 tickets had been sold as of last week.
 Student I.D.s will probably not be honored, according to Tupper, due to NAA regulations. "I don't know if they've got that resolved yet or not," said Tupper. "We don't want to gouge money out of the students."

Willoughby also noted that the practices were going pretty well thus far. She mentioned that the fast break had developed further than the pattern offense and that there were still several things that needed ironing out.
 However, the determination is there and everyone is working hard to improve.
 Willoughby, who is in her first year as head mentor, claimed that she, too, is anxious for the season to begin.
 "I'm pretty familiar with the caliber of most basketball teams but I'm very anxious to see how our team will play with the other area teams," she stated.

LOOKING FORWARD to the season, Willoughby predicted that the Lions will fare pretty well in the conference. She noted the Southern is short in terms of height compared to the other teams. However, the Lions have good speed and good outside shooters that they will need to utilize effectively.
 Southern's attack will consist of a tight man-to-man defense which will lend itself well for a fastbreak offense. Willoughby feels that working on a hard man-to-man defense will keep the players constantly moving to keep a smooth flow of offense. However, all phases of their game won't be ready for awhile. There are still many facets to learn, but a lot of these will come with more experience.

WILLOUGHBY MENTIONED that the Lions won't be too strong in

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COMPRISED of school teachers, businessmen, postmen, bigshots and littleshots, according to Tupper, the club has 217 members this year. Their activities include a kickoff meeting, a picnic with the football team, trips to some road games, pizza parties for the basketball team and their dates, and many others. After each road football game, Coach Jim Frazier shows films and comments on them at luncheons. And at the end of the year, there is the athletic banquet honoring participants in any sport at Southern.
 Lionbackers get to have fun, too. "At each football game we have two lionbackers as honorary coaches."

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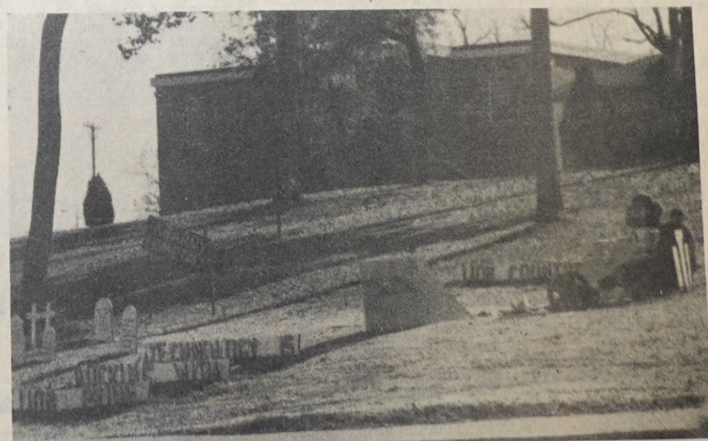
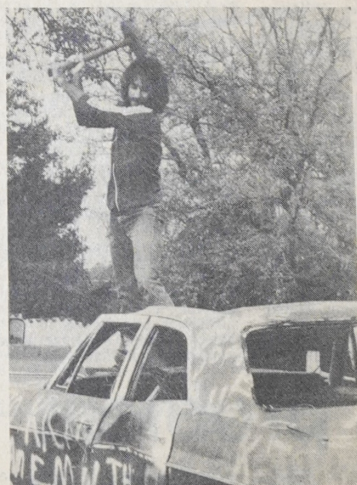
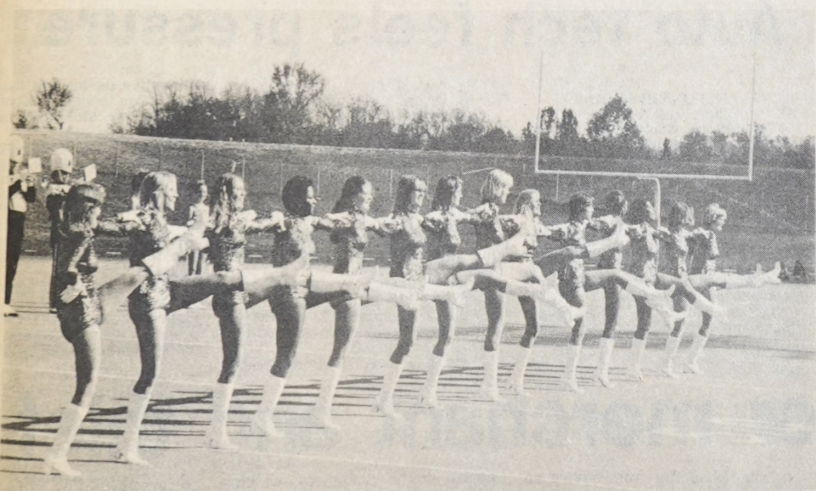
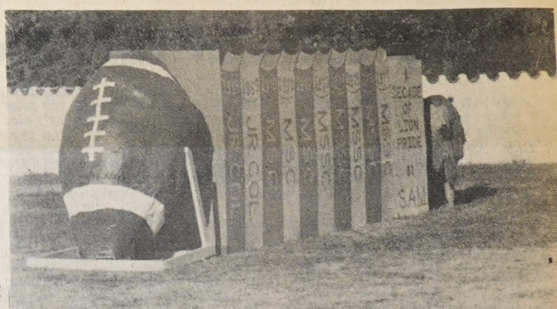
Nancy Hubbard, of ITC, was crowned homecoming queen, 1977.

Other finalists were, in alphabetical order, Monica Blair, Tammy Cruzan, Patty England, Sharon Hughes, Wyndy Martin, and Kaime Woody.

Campus Decoration winners were, in order, Afro-American Society, Society for Advancement of Management, Student Art League, South Hall, Kappa Mu Epsilon, and the Industrial Technology Club.

Float Competition finishers were, in order, Society for Advancement of Management, Industrial Technology Club, Student Nurses Association, Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha, and Rho Epsilon Chi.

Sweepstakes winner was the Society for the Advancement of Management.



Photos by Lonnie Hackney

Automobile liability insurance required by law

By CLARK SWANSON
Assistant Editor

Although many students pay their insurance bill with little pleasure, it still remains a fact: A state law requires each motorist to have liability insurance. There is little that can be done to change the law, but there are several precautions that students can take.

Residents of Missouri are required by law to carry liability insurance. This type of insurance has three basic parts: Bodily injury, property, and medical payments. Other forms of insurance that could be carried by a motorist include physical damage, comprehensive, and collision.

If a student wants to cut the cost of his or her insurance bill, Mike Vaughan, an area insurance agent, has a few suggestions.

"MOST COMPANIES," he says, "base their rate on three things, that being the age of driver, his or her driving record, and the type of car that is going to be insured. Now there are several discounts most companies offer that students can take advantage of such as a good student discount, driver's training, multi-car discount, and some companies are offering a discount for cars that were built after 1973."

Vaughan went on to say that not carrying collision insurance might be the answer for some students. "If a person has an older car that is not worth that much, he might want to drop his collision coverage. Of course, if a person has a new car that is worth something, it would be wise to carry the extra insurance."

"To go further along that line," he said, "if a person were to take a \$200 deductible instead of the usual \$100 deductible, he or she would save even more money. To put that in layman's terms, instead of paying for the first \$100 of damage you would pay for the first \$200 of damage."

He went on to say, "Females have always gotten a break when it comes to the paying out of insurance money. This can be explained by one simple phrase: women have fewer wrecks than men. It has been shown that females between the ages of 16-25 have fewer accidents than males of the same age."



WITH THE up-and-coming Equal Rights Amendment, will the price of women's insurance go up? "That's an interesting question," said Vaughan. "I can't really say as for now, but I do think the industry

would have to consider the possibility because of the law."

Insurance costs stated by many companies will be going up an average of 25 percent this year. The raise is justified, say the insurance companies, by the rising cost of auto repairs and medical care. The cost of auto repair has gone up an average of 47 percent since July, 1973. Another factor that must be considered is the skyrocketing settlements that victims of auto accidents have been receiving.

In an attempt to hold down the rising court settlements, many states have instituted the no-fault insurance policy. This law merely states that each party involved in an auto accident will pay his own medical costs, usually paid by the driver's insurance company, to a certain threshold which in most states is \$2,000.

In search for better coverage, the idea of no-fault insurance was con-

ceived in the early 1970s. It was thought that this type of coverage would eliminate some of the burdens of the courts. In 1971 the state of Massachusetts took a revolutionary step and passed the first no-fault insurance act. Since then 15 other states have passed similar laws.

TO BETTER understand the no-fault system, it is best to take a look at the Massachusetts law. The Massachusetts plan calls for no-fault payments when bodily injury occurs; physical damage to cars or property must be by the tort plan. The Massachusetts law carries the title of "Compulsory Personal Injury Protection Plan."

When working under this act, each driver will pay his own medical payments up to \$2,000. This amount can cover expenses such as medical, hospital, funeral, x-ray, and dental expenses. These

payments can also go for services that the injured person cannot perform such as housekeeping, lawn-mowing and reimbursement of lost wages. If the expenses covered under the act exceeds \$2,000, both parties have a right to sue.

There are exclusions to this plan, if an accident occurs while under the influence of alcohol or a narcotic drug, while committing a felony or seeking to avoid a lawful apprehension or arrest by a police officer or with the specific intent of causing injury or damage to himself or others.

PRESENTLY there are identical federal no-fault bills in both houses of Congress. Under the federal law medical benefits and rehabilitative expenses would be limited to \$100,000, income loss up to \$12,000 a year; replacement services for one year would be limited to \$20 a day, and funeral and death benefits would be limited to \$1,000.

One problem that plagues students is the cancellation of their insurance. Since the laws of the state require each driver to have at least liability insurance, the problem often occurs as to what happens when a student's insurance is canceled.

"An insurance company cannot deny you coverage," said Vaughan, "but an agent of the company who did insure him can." Vaughan went on to say, "If a student's insurance is cancelled and he wants to insure, the company who did insure him sends his name to the Joint Underwriters Association. Now what they do is figure out how many drivers in Missouri insure the same way. On that scale they proportion out how many high risk drivers that company has to insure. So nobody can deny you insurance because you have to have it to drive."

Students meet energy crisis firsthand with checkbook

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Assistant Managing Editor

With the cost of gasoline rising higher, the college student is meeting the energy crisis firsthand, via his paycheck. Not long ago, gasoline costs dipped into the 20 cents per gallon range during the "gas wars" between competing local service stations. Now, however, at 50 cents to 60 cents per gallon, memories of gas wars are growing dim.

According to statistics, however, few college-age Americans are cutting down on their driving. Harold McCoy, Joplin's director of Public Works, stated, "It's becoming an American staple to be able to just get in a car and go."

DICK LARGENT, director of Planning and Zoning in Joplin, declared, "For college students, a car is more than a means of transportation. It's a status symbol." "Automobiles," stated McCoy, "are the main problem in a city's

planning ways of conserving energy. For Joplin, we are making plans for conserving energy. Our big plan for the future is a comprehensive mass transit system."

In September of last year, a study was released by the Missouri Transportation Association which contained findings of the firm concerning a possible mass transit system for the "Showmetropolis." In the report, results were tabulated from 3150 survey forms returned out of a distribution of 9500 questionnaires. The majority of people questioned were aged 16-30.

OF THOSE SURVEYED, 83 percent used their own car as a mode of transportation and 84 percent answered "no," they never use taxis, the current mass transportation system in Joplin.

Now, the 408 Taxi Company, of 815 W. Broadway in Joplin, is being subsidized by the city, at a cost of about \$75,000 this year, estimated Largent. According to McCoy,

Joplin will continue the subsidy program until "several obstacles can be overcome."

"We have a problem with our town," said the director of Public Works, "in that Joplin is not large enough to have a line haul system, where we have a set schedule, with regularly scheduled stops, and we aren't small enough to use a dial-a-ride deal. We are, essentially, caught in the middle."

REGULARLY SET bus routes with fixed schedules, according to the Association's study, would be difficult to plan, "because of wide dispersal of residential developments throughout the city and the lack of any concentration of businesses and industries with a high number of employees."

"Cities now are spread out," stated Largent, "and people are forced to drive to places they should be able to walk to. This is where the city planners are at fault."

Locating industries and shopping

centers closer to the suburbs was named by Largent as two ways cities are becoming more centralized.

Joplin, according to McCoy, is not the only community having growing pains in being unable to provide sufficient transportation for citizens.

"WE CAN LOOK at Springfield with their bus system," declared the head of Public Works, "because it's such a loss. They have a line haul system, much like Joplin's old one, and they have the same problems we do here, with no real concentration of people."

According to the Public Works director, mass transportation systems are notorious for their lack of profit.

Stated McCoy, "You can look at just about any transit program and see mass transportation systems have a history of being in the red. There's probably an exception somewhere, but most of them are losers and have to be subsidized to continue operation."

In McCoy's estimation, Joplin will use the 408 Taxi Company with hopes of expanding to other vehicles which would serve mainly the elderly and handicapped.

"WE WILL CONTINUE," stated McCoy, "to use the 408 Company's cars, with modifications from time to time to meet the peoples' needs."

Eventually, as the study suggested, we may buy some vans or smaller buses that will carry around 5-10 passengers, with some special equipment for the handicapped.

"It may take awhile — maybe quite awhile, but the time is coming," declared Largent, "where everyone is going to have to use some form of mass transportation to get around, because driving a car will be just too expensive. In Joplin, it may take 20 to 30 years to get there."

"Right now, we are using the only thing available — the taxi company."

CHANGING TO MASS transit programs like a line haul bus route may, stated McCoy, pose a problem for some people.

"The person who is used to getting on the interstate and driving to work everyday is going to have the most trouble. He is going to have to adjust to time tables and the whole bit, but it's the only way a solution can be reached," said McCoy.

"We are spoiled in the fact that we want service at any price. People ignore," explained the Public Works director, "the gas prices and go. Once the prices have gone too high, people will have to realize that some of the alternative is necessary. Since people can't walk everywhere they need to go, mass transportation is the way to go."

Rising costs of car repairs also hurt students financially

By DOUGLAS HARRINGTON
Chart Staff Reporter

Rising costs of car repairs are a major concern of government officials, individuals, and college students who depend upon their vehicles for daily transportation to and from classes.

Most Missouri Southern students own cars and many travel considerable distances enroute to school, not including miles driven to work or for pleasure. Few, if any, college students have ready cash for auto repairs should their automobile need them. Parts and labor have risen in the last few years until the average vehicle owner is tempted to sell his vehicle and "get a horse."

A STUDY of prices in the four state area reveals that the average size car with only the average size engine is costing more and more to maintain. This survey was conducted using the midsize cars of the three major car companies: Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors. The individual cars selected were the Dodge Coronet with the 318 engine, the Ford Mustang with the 302 engine, and the Chevrolet Chevelle with the 307 engine. The average college student's car is four to seven years old so the model year of 1972 was selected for the survey.

In cooler weather, many cars have trouble with electrical

failures, sometimes necessitating repair or replacement of the alternator which supplies the car's electrical current. The average price for a rebuilt alternator in this area is \$36.84 for the Chevrolet, \$25.70 for the Ford, and \$22.39 for the Dodge. A partsman at a local discount store says, "Well, that's cheap in comparison. A new alternator would cost you \$35.00 at the bottom and they're usually around \$40.00 to \$45.00, depending on your car. Of course, if you really want it cheap, you can go out to a salvage yard and buy a used one, but I sure wouldn't guarantee what you got."

Another common item to fail is the water pump which circulates the water for the cooling system. In the Chevrolet the average price for a rebuilt replacement was \$13.31, Ford cost \$11.49, and the Dodge's pump was also \$11.49 on the average.

STARTERS FOR THESE same vehicles cost \$22 for the Chevelle, \$22.50 for the Mustang, and \$29.95 for the Coronet.

According to another auto parts dealer the hike in prices is due to the many markups from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Say the manufacturer sells a part to a supplier for ten dollars. OK, then the supplier marks it up 10 percent and sells it to a retailer. At that point the part costs \$11. Then, before the retailer sells it to a customer, he generally marks it up

30 to 40 percent. Therefore, a part originally costing \$10 may be bought by a customer for \$15.40. That's just a simple deal. In many cases a part goes through several dealers, resulting in a real big markup.

Another common failure is that of the universal joint, which provides flexibility in a car's drive system. Chevrolet was the lowest at \$5.67 and Dodge trailed behind at \$6.59.

CHEVROLET AGAIN led the average on sets of four replacement brake shoes at an average of \$4.41 per set. Ford and Dodge trailed only by a few cents, however.

"About the only way to beat some of the prices is to deal with a retailer who buys from another jobber. The jobber marks up very little and the retailer little more because he doesn't have to pay so much. Above all, never buy from a car dealership itself if you can avoid it. They automatically mark it up 150 percent over the factory cost. Instead try to buy from dealers who handle large quantities of the product. They get a price break by buying large amounts and they usually pass it on to their customers."

Labor, too, is steadily increasing. As the cost of living rises, mechanics are forced to charge higher amounts for their devices. Smaller, independent shops, having

less overhead, charge correspondingly less than the big dealers.

ONE AREA dealer charges a labor rate of \$9 per hour over what his mechanics are paid. This, he explains, covers maintenance and operations of the shop as well as the tools involved.

In one dealership in Kansas City, however, another approach is being tried. The dealer makes all his money from car sales and parts

sales and, therefore, charges 50 percent less on labor, giving all labor charges to the mechanics as wages. This reportedly is working quite well and the dealer expects his business volume to continue to grow in the next year.

"Sure, auto repair costs are rising. But who's to blame? It's not me. It's not my supplier. The factory says it's not them. Then who? I would put it like this: it's all in the markup."

Auto tech feels pressure

By LONNIE BYRD
Chart Staff Reporter

Too often students, not enrolled in the program, talk of the automotive technology program on campus, it's not what the department wants to hear. At issue are complaints about quality of services performed.

Says one student in the program, Darryl Harden: "People in the community really pressure us, and we're really beginners, who are going to be experts soon."

Harden noted that area people have not yet felt that they could trust the students with their cars, trucks, and vans.

"We have a lot of new people in the program," he says, "and the more cars we get the more experience we gain in fixing cars. Our program is designed in that people in the community who bring their cars in aren't going to get a top job, maybe, but sufficient enough service to repair the car for the price we charge."

The price is cheap because people only pay for the parts and not the labor, Harden explains.

"Our program is pretty good and could stand a little improvement, but due to the college's budget we can't afford all the necessary equipment," he comments.

"We need to get more blacks in

automotive technology," says Harden. "Even though we have a lot of students, we still don't have any blacks."

He adds: "No one here is carrying a load because we are taught to be specialized with certain parts of the cars. Some students specialize in engines while others might do front end alignments. It's almost a job, but because we don't charge for labor, we can't consider it a business."

Almost all students agree that the community affects its program. Money is another factor in the program, which everyone is hoping will get taken care of by 1978.

Shoplifting a problem for merchant and thief

By RODGER STARNES
Chart Staff Reporter

It may sound shocking, but there are fewer than 35 shopping days 'til Christmas. And many merchants are expecting a record breaking year in sales. They are also expecting another record breaker, that being another increase in shoplifting.

Shoplifting has become a major problem for both the merchant and the shoplifter. The shoplifter can lose a great deal of money through the "drainage" or loss of merchandise. But the shoplifter, if caught, could lose a great deal more.

SHOPLIFTING HAS BECOME a major problem, and it is continuing to grow. It seems that no matter what is done people continue to shoplift. The stores are now forced to increase the number of security officers to try to stop the loss of merchandise.

No longer can people be trusted to browse and look at items unwatched. The main reason for this is that anybody, and everybody, is a potential shoplifter. Even employees must be watched to prevent them from stealing from their own employer. Shoplifting seems to be an almost irresistible temptation that an increasingly large number of people can't resist at all.

The main reason given for why people shoplift is simply a person's desire to get something for nothing, a desire that most normal Americans seem to have. According to Tim McCann, a Southern student

who is employed by a local department store as a security guard, "The shoplifter will steal when something catches his eye, but he's not willing to pay for."

THIS MAKES ALL of us potential shoplifters. Anyone at some time might see something he would like to have and without planning on doing it, slip it into a purse or under a coat. Statistics prove that a large percentage of shoplifters are the unsuspected type, such as college-age and high school-age girls.

The largest amount of actual loss caused by shoplifting is in the ladies' sports wear department, according to McCann. Statistics also show that most of these girls who are caught have enough money to pay for the merchandise.

Unlike the amateur shoplifter who usually steals on impulse and generally gets caught, the professional shoplifter is careful and rarely gets caught. He is more selective; he doesn't steal whatever catches his eye but usually will steal only what is necessary. These professionals are also very hard to catch because of their experience in knowing how not to be suspicious or to attract attention to themselves. And, according to McCann, they are usually noticed but, because of store policies, they cannot question these people without actual proof of their shoplifting.

AS MENTIONED, stores are being forced to increase the ways of detecting the shoplifter. One way is

to increase the number of sales people actually working in each department. These people offer assistance to the customer in finding what they are seeking and at the same time preventing the

possible shoplifter from having an opportunity to steal.

Another way is to increase the number of undercover security guards. These people do not wear any type of uniform that would associate them with the store; the

appear to be customers, walking and browsing through the store; they may even carry shopping bags or maybe push a shopping cart around to help conceal their identities. This way may not catch many shoplifters, because most people won't steal with anyone around.

Another detection device is the use of two way mirrors. Security guards observe people shopping from behind these mirrors, completely concealing themselves from the shopper. This is one of the most effective means of catching the shoplifter.

ANOTHER DETECTION device is relatively new and is growing in popularity. This is an electronic eye in each of the store's entrances. Then each piece of merchandise is marked with a magnetic strip that can be removed only by an employee at the cash register. If someone tried to take the merchandise out of the store without having this strip removed, an alarm would sound. If a store has a set-up such as this it usually warns the potential shoplifter of it. It helps the merchant in two ways: he saves money and he cuts down the number of attempted shopliftings.

With Christmas season approaching, stores will continue to improve on the detection of shoplifting. One of the most effective means of preventing shoplifting that a store could have is to have a reputation of being hard on shoplifters.

That is why almost all stores now are prosecuting people caught

shoplifting. If they didn't they would simply be encouraging the potential shoplifter to visit the store. Even though many reputations of people have been ruined because of this, it seems to be one of the best preventive methods.

SOME PEOPLE FEEL that as long as they don't steal anything over \$50, the store and the police won't do anything to them. Unfortunately for hundreds of people who have been charged with the misdemeanor, it's much worse than one might think. Not only is a large fine given, but a person might be given a suspended jail sentence. Also, a police record will be made with the charge of "Petit Theft" placed on it. With something like this on one's record (a record a possible employer could check), it hardly seems worthwhile.

Christmas season is a time to be merry and thankful, but for the hundreds of shoplifters who will get caught, Christmas might be completely ruined. Shoplifting is a criminal act and is possibly one of the fastest growing acts of crime in America today. It has also resulted in the sharp increase of retail prices that affect the customer as well as the shoplifter. Stores are forced to increase prices to help pay for much merchandise due to shoplifting.

Christmas comes every year, and the problem will always be present, but you can help yourself as well as the store by not helping yourself to the merchandise, by refraining from that irresistible temptation to get something for nothing.



Under the law:

Legal rights of women still questioned

By MARIE CESELSKI

Chart Staff Reporter

Women are not oppressed," said the wife of a Joplin minister. "Only the selfish ones want to go outside the home and seek all that fulfillment and propaganda the feminists are dishing out these days."

She continued, "It's only natural that a man receive more pay for work when competing with women, because he is the head of the household."

In this country women work because they want to, not because they have to, and this is destroying the family structure," the woman continued.

Despite what this woman says, the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women found that in 1976 more than 90 percent of the women in the United States over the age of 18 were employed outside of the home, and some form of office at the home, for which they earned money.

Studies by the Council show that the majority of women at some time in their life will find it necessary to seek employment as a supplement to their spouse's income, or because they themselves have become fully responsible for the family's monetary existence.

Last year's report translates a message that women still do not receive equal pay for equal work and that homemakers may very well have the legally lowest form of occupation.

And, the Council finds that women must be educated on survival without a spouse in cases where security of marriage falls short of publicized expectations.

How valuable the homemaker?

"THE RIGHTS of homemakers under support laws, property laws, divorce laws, and inheritance laws, are concrete evidence of the value society places on the homemaker's role," says Martha Griffiths, an attorney and former Michigan congressperson.

Griffiths is the current chair of the International Women's Year Committee On Homemakers and feels that "if a woman's work is not valued in the home, it has a low value outside the home."

"If our daughters, and sons, cannot expect that their work in the home will be recognized as of equal value and deserving equal dignity with that of the spouse who works outside the home, the institution of the family and our society will suffer," she says.

According to Griffiths, "The legal status of homemakers is of most direct importance to the minority of women whose husbands neglect to make a will or fail to be honorable and decent in their relationships with their wives and children."

She explains that these are the women who experience the effects, the inadequacy, of the law most directly.

Missouri law pertaining to relationships between husbands and wives is that developed many years ago in England, states the IWY Commission's report on "The Legal Status Of Homemakers In Missouri."

Except where statutes specifically change the old law, the concept of "unity of the spouses" prevails and husbands and wives are regarded as one for legal purposes. In most cases the wife's legal identity merges into that of the husband.

Husbands are found to be the legal head of the family under this merger concept and are given the right to control family life and set the standard at which they live. The IWY Commission explains that "homemakers are entitled to exercise nearly unbounded discretion as to the expenditures and style of living."

"HOMEMAKERS IN OUR society are almost unique in that they alone are not covered by some sort of insurance, either private or through social security, for disabilities which may keep her from performing her job," claims the IWY Commission.

"If a husband becomes disabled, social security or private insurance will almost always replace all or part of his wages," says Krauskopf.

"But, if a homemaker becomes disabled, she and her family will find themselves in a very difficult position," conveys Krauskopf and Krauskopf. "A full time housekeeper will cost a minimum of \$400 per month."

Men on campus, however, responded to the question differently with 63 percent approving, 20 percent disapproving, and 17 percent uncertain or failing to answer the question at all.

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Tabulation of the survey conducted with this feature shows a substantial difference of opinion between the sexes and it was for this reason the characterization was made concerning campus participants.

TRADITIONAL views of the subservient role of a wife remain alive and strong in Missouri criminal law, according to the Status of Homemakers report.

Considering the conviction of a married woman for a robbery in her husband's presence, the Missouri Supreme Court said, "Marriage... casts upon her the duty of obedience to her husband, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, the law indulges a presumption that, when a crime is committed by her in his presence, it is the result of restraint or coercion."

In 1947 a husband was convicted of felonious assault when it was his wife who had attacked the victim with a cut-off broomstick. And, by 1952 the court upheld the conviction of a wife but again repeated that the law initially presumes a "wife acts under the immediate coercion of her spouse."

"It is quite common for one spouse to be injured due to the fault of the other spouse," says Krauskopf and adds, "Negligent driving of an automobile is an obvious example."

For those couples who have no medical insurance, they may claim against the automobile insurance which has insured the liability of the driving spouse.

According to Krauskopf, "When they do so, they find an impenetrable series of Missouri court decisions holding that one spouse cannot sue the other for personal injuries and that, therefore, there is no liability and no coverage under the insurance policy."

Husband and wife cannot sue one another due to the common law concept of unity of husband and wife, Missouri courts say that because of the marital relationship no legal claim comes into existence from the wrongful act of one spouse against the other.

Whether or not a married woman currently has the legal right to her own earnings has become an important question in the battle for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Federally funded projects, such as International Women's Year Observance and the Citizens' Council On the Status of Women, have endorsed the ERA as being beneficial to homemakers and nonhomemakers alike.

During Senate hearings last spring in Jefferson City for the ERA several senators insisted no law existed which prohibited Missouri women from their earnings.

However, an 1884 opinion was quoted by the Kansas City Court of Appeals as still the law in 1967 and which invalidates to this date any position that married Missouri women have a legal right to their monetary achievements from the home property.

"While the husband may, by his assets, concede to the wife the wages of her labor, so that she may hold it even against his creditors, yet where the work and business are carried on by husband and wife in co-operation, the labor of the husband being united with that of the wife, the business proceeds will be regarded as belonging to the husband," said the court.

"It will be subject to his debts and, on his death, pass to his administrator," the court stipulated.

Unless there is an expressed agreement or anything to indicate at the time an intention on her part to separate her earnings, the right of monetary property belongs to the husband.

"This he most often refuses to give. She may be ashamed to publicly admit the situation, she may fear further abuse, she may fear that her husband will lose his job or that he will leave her without support," she says.

If she has no one to help her or no economic resources of her own, she is helpless. When the wife is helpless, so are the enforcement authorities, "states the IWY Commission.

Can a husband "legally rape" his wife? According to various State and Federal statutes, upheld year after year, "sexual intercourse is an inherent right of marriage" and "wives are duty bound to obedience to their husbands."

"Due to the marital relationship, a husband may force intercourse with his wife but it cannot be defined as the crime of rape," explained the IWY Homemakers Committee.

OVER 68 percent of women polled on the MSSC campus felt that laws which do not protect women from forced intercourse should be revised. Women against such a revision totaled 11 percent and 21 percent were uncertain or did not answer the question.

Men polled on the campus produced a considerable different opinion. Of these, 42 percent felt the laws should be changed, but 37 percent said they were against revision, and 21 percent were uncertain or did not answer the question.

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"Women have a legal obligation to render household services to husbands during marriage," points out the IWY Homemakers Committee report.

Today the legal consequences of this obligation appears indirectly with claims by the husband for "loss of consortium" when the wife is injured by the negligence of an outsider, such as in an automobile accident.

"Loss of consortium" includes a claim for loss of the society and companionship of the injured spouse. Both wives and husbands have such a claim when an outsider has hurt their spouse.

But in 1963, Missouri courts held that the husband's loss of consortium also includes a claim for loss of household services of his wife.

"In spite of arguments that the Married Women's Property Act gave a wife control over her own efforts and earnings, the courts hold a wife cannot recover herself for her inability to do housework as a result of injury," informs Krauskopf and adds, "Inability to perform her household duties constitutes a loss to the husband, not to her."

STUDENTS AND faculty at MSSC were surveyed as to whether or not Federal and State laws relating to marital property, inheritance, and domestic relations should be based on the principle that marriage is a partnership in which the contributions of each spouse is equal in importance and value.

Women voiced 88 percent approval, 5 percent disapproval, and 7 percent were uncertain or did not answer the question. Men were 76 percent approving, 13 percent disapproving, and 11 percent uncertain or not answering.

"When the wife does activities which earn money but which are performed in the home or in conjunction with her husband, she may find that even those earnings are not considered hers, but are her husband's as a matter of legal right," informs the IWY Committee on Homemakers.

Whether or not a married woman currently has the legal right to her own earnings has become an important question in the battle for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

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CASE AFTER CASE, the IWY Homemakers Committee points out, places the burden of proof on the wife to establish that she considered her earnings in the home or in connection with the husband solely her own. There is also an additional burden of proving that he agreed to it.

"This may be difficult for the woman who babysits, or has a boarder, or does telephone solicitation, or even sells cosmetics door to door, using the home as an office, unless she has been careful to keep her earnings separate," reminds the IWY Commission.

"One danger she incurs is that the husband may get into debt in his own business ventures and that those creditors will then be able to claim the money she has earned on the theory that it is actually the husband's money," says Krauskopf.

The IWY Homemakers Committee recommends that a homemaker who earns money at home have an explicit agreement from her husband relinquishing his right to her earnings.

"An important factor in connection with the wife's responsibility to render services in the home to the husband is that she is not entitled to any compensation for her services," informs the lawyer.

"She may be the best housekeeper, the greatest gourmet cook, the finest laundress, most considerate and compassionate mother and wife, and may bring in quite a bit of money babysitting, but she is not entitled to an allowance, to wages, or to a claim on the husband's wages or assets in return for her services, she concludes.

It's a legal duty to support

LEGAL DUTY to support a wife is an obligation defined and controlled solely by the husband and not enforceable by the wife. No direct action is permitted by the wife to enforce her "right" to support if she remains living with her husband.

Obligation of support can only be enforced by an outsider such as a merchant who provides the wife with necessary supplies and the credit is collected as that of the husband's debt.

Recently, a Missouri court pointed out that under common law a wife was unable to enforce support obligation directly. But, however, if a merchant supplies her with necessities he was given the legal right of action against the husband for the goods of services contracted.

"The only other legal avenue for enforcement of the husband's duty to support is the criminal law. A Missouri statute clearly states that it is a misdemeanor for any man without good cause to fail to provide adequate support for his wife," Krauskopf notifies.

She explains that only the prosecutor in each civil suit may determine whether to prosecute, and "in the proper exercise of his discretion every Missouri prosecutor has chosen not to attempt to enforce this section when the spouses live together."

REASONS FOR not enforcing the law include that the husband is the one who has the right to determine what is adequate standard of living, and as long as he continues to live with the wife it is presumed that he is providing it.

would not even think of slumbering in a bed, and so the thing would continue.

I decided to try something similar on my profs, so I coined the word SOMNOCLASSIC. Sommo means "sleep" as in such words as "somnia" and "somnia" (You could look it up in your Funk and Wagnalls.) "Class" is used to indicate a school class, and the final "ic" is added to put the word in adjective form. Therefore, if you're still with me, we have a new word, "somnoclassic," meaning "inducing sleep in the classroom." However, since this is a made-up word, you won't find it in your Funk and Wagnalls or anywhere else for that matter. The beauty of having a private word like this is that you can use it on people without their being sure what you mean by it.

I first tried my new word on my Sociology teacher. He had just delivered a lecture that deserved a double Nobel Prize for both dullness and incomprehensibility. I mean it was excruciating. When the bell rang, I mustered my courage and went to his desk. "Gosh, Mr. Blank," I said, opening my eyes as wide as possible, and favoring him with my best smile, "That was something. That was the most. That was actually SOMNOCLASSIC!" He looked vague for a moment, then smiled shyly. "Did you really think so?" I assured him that I most emphatically and certainly had. The

next day, he told me that he had noticed recently that I was taking a real interest in his class and my work was picking up a lot.

Encouraged by this success, I began telling other teachers they were SOMNOCLASSIC. They were mostly very grateful. Only twice was I called on to explain the word. On one of these occasions I explained to the teacher that he had misheard the word. When he thought I said SOMNOCLASSIC, I had actually said SUMMACLASSIC, as in "summa cum laude," thus meaning that he had produced a masterpiece. On the other occasion I told the gym teacher that SOMNOCLASSIC meant "some class" or that she was a very classy lady. I thought these little white lies preferable to the truth, which would have deflated the teachers horribly, and wouldn't have done a whole lot for me either.

I continued to use my favorite word, SOMNOCLASSIC, all semester, and it did great things for everybody. It seemed to make the teachers feel they had an appreciative audience. It allowed me to express my feelings without fear of reprisal, and, strangely enough, my grades even improved a little. Now that you know my secret, you are welcome to use my word if you wish. However, just in case any of the profs happen to read this, I plan to put good old SOMNOCLASSIC away for a rest and come up with a new word. I suggest you do the same.

Man has power over property

ability to transfer separate property as that it cannot be given away with the intent to deprive the other spouse of interests in it which he or she would have after death of the first spouse.

"It's sometimes said that a man has complete power to give away his property so long as it is not done in fraud of his wife's marital rights," comments Krauskopf.

According to the IWY Homemakers Committee, the expression "marital rights" means the rights she would have in his property at his death.

"If a wife suspects that her husband has secretly given away a significant portion of his assets she might be able to claim her marital rights in that property anyway," says the Committee.

Krauskopf informs that this was done recently in a case where the husband had deposited money in a secret bank account which he had titled jointly with his sister.

Missouri statutes provide that if a spouse conveys real estate without the other spouse's written assent, even if the title is in his name only, it is presumed in fraud of marital rights until contrary is shown.

"For this reason a wife usually is asked to sign the deed to land the husband owns in his own name when he conveys it," said Krauskopf.

LEGAL DOMICILE, for purposes such as voting or taxation of personal property, is determined by the head of the household, the husband, for both himself and his wife.

Missouri courts have held that at the instant of marriage a woman who was formerly a resident of Missouri becomes a resident of her husband's State.

"This can be applied to a lifelong Missouri resident to deprive her of in-State tuition rates at a State school or to tax her personal property in the husband's State," explains Joan Krauskopf, professor of Family Law at the University of Missouri School of Law.

Since the husband has the right to select residence of both parties, "A wife who refuses to live where the husband determines they should live is guilty of desertion or abandonment which can entitle him to divorce her," she cautions.

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War ended, but some had found peace in death

By JIM ELLISON

It was a hopeless situation for the Germans. Fresh American troops, well supplied, and eager to advance, began the Second Battle of the Marne, a massive counter offensive that began in the Chateau-Thierry area. The drive swept the Germans steadily backwards from their well-prepared positions. Germany and her allies, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria, no longer had the heart to fight after four long years. Finally, Ludendorff, one of the German leaders, lost his nerve, and declared that further resistance was useless.

The new German Chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, asked for an armistice. It was granted at a heavy cost: Germany's evacuation of all conquered territory, the handing over of their fleet, war material, and railroad stock. It was designed to render Germany incapable of renewing warfare.

In somewhat poetic fashion, on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of November, 1918, the Armistice was signed. Time had run out for her.

The war had been long, vicious, and bitter. It had involved literally the whole population or the warring nations. All able bodied men were conscripted for either combat duty or for work in war factories. Women and children worked in factories, and were subjected to gas attacks, air raids, while suffering the effects of rationing of clothes, food, and other necessities of life. Therefore, the social effects were far greater than in previous wars.

It was a war of science and technology. New weapons and war machines were introduced into the war making the glamorous cavalry charge obsolete. For the first time in history, man was able to travel silently underneath the seas and wrack havoc on merchant ships. Warriors of the sky flew little pursuit ships in the air, and fought personal duels not unlike the knights of old. Poison gas was used for the first time by the Germans in 1915, but it proved to be too unstable as an effective offensive weapon, often blowing back into the faces of the Germans.

The invention of the tank by the British changed the rules of land warfare and infantry tactics, while mines and new sound detection equipment were utilized to funnel the hapless German soldiers into devastating fields of machine gun crossfire.

By DAN GREER

Chart Staff Reporter

According to Dr. Orr, of the Biology department, the biology outdoor lab program started out as a little project with the Tri Beta club.

Now, a nature trail winds its way along the pond and marsh, and through the trees along a portion of the southwest part of the campus. There are many interesting things to study on the outdoor walks and field trips conducted along this nature trail.

Dr. Orr commented that the real beginning of the lab program came in 1970, when the government branch called Resource Conservation and Development, pooled funds with the college to create the pond and marsh area as it is now. There was an old Olympic-size swimming pool at the head of the marsh, which was dozed down and shaped up by the contractors to form the pond.

The contractors also made the wall at the foot of the pond to allow for maintenance of a constant water level between the pond and the marsh, while at the same time creating a water fall. It was after this that the Tri Beta club took over and developed the nature trail.

We made a redwood seating arrangement, Dr. Orr continued, that accommodated about 40 students, and built a speakers' podium. At this outdoor classroom site, students can collect specimens out of the pond, and many varieties of birds can be seen. This is a concentrated area for a lot of life, both plant and animal.

Tri Beta's next project will be to bring in about a dozen large rocks to represent the different minerals found throughout the state.

Dr. Orr also explained that a poisonous plant plot was being cultivated in one spot along the nature trail. "Everybody knows poison ivy," he said, "but there are a lot of plants that are just as

While the weapons developed by science for warfare were awesome to those who had long nurtured romantic ideals of warfare, it also served as a preparatory lesson of what would follow a generation later.

No single historian is able to agree on the exact causes of World War I, as the underlying reasons are complex and lie deep in the past. For sure, it was a combination of the six great powers of Europe being divided into two distinct and hostile groups.

In 1871, Bismarck defeated the French forces in a battle at Alsace-Lorraine. Fearing a French war of revenge, he organized a Triple Alliance in 1882 consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. In retaliation, France organized an alliance with Russia, and Britain. By 1907, these two hostile groups found themselves in a position that if any one nation became involved in warfare, their allies were bound to become involved, thus causing a general war.

The era from 1870 until 1914 saw the powers of Europe gradually increase its size of military services. Those increases caused mutual fear and suspicion, which led to a disastrous race for armaments.

Economic rivalries for the possession of raw materials, wider markets, coaling stations for ships, and strategic bases gave rise for even more intense friction.

Nationalism, which became a potent political force during the Napoleonic Wars, became even more virulent during this period in history. It helped nurture a hostile psychology among jealous nations, and the smaller nations wanted to be free and independent.

Then, on 28 June, 1914, in Sarajevo, Bosnia, the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand and his young wife, were assassinated by an 18 year old Serb who wanted to liberate his fellow Serbs from Austria. The young Serb, along with a group of other Serbs had received their weapons in the Serbian capital of Belgrade, and had been assisted over the border from Serbia into Bosnia by agents of the Serbian Conspiratorial groups known as Union or Death.

The assassination caused anger around the world and the Austrians decided to teach the Serbs a lesson. Hoping that the French, Russian, and British alliance would not desire to become involved in a local disturbance, Austria attacked. But Russia would not allow the Serbs to

be attacked, and declared war on Germany and Austria. On 1 August, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia, and two days later, declared war on France. Italy, despite the alliance and remained neutral until 1915. Britain declared war on Germany because they invaded Belgium. Thus, what had started as a local disturbance against the Serbs in 1914, ended up in 1915 with no less than 22 nations at war.

The United States maintained its neutrality until 1917. President Wilson worked hard to maintain that neutrality and hoped to use his influence to mediate a just peace. But that peace was not to be until 1918. In the meantime, Germany refused to recognize the neutrality rights by its unrestricted use of their submarines against ships of neutral nations. In February, 1917, Wilson sent the German Ambassador home, and on April 6, 1917 Congress declared war on Germany.

America's entry into the war gave a tremendous lift to its allies. Russia had already withdrawn from the war because of her own internal problems. So, the American presence and money encouraged a sagging allied effort against Germany. It bolstered the morale in France where serious mutinies had been taking place. It helped strengthen the efforts of the peace group in Germany who opposed Hindenberg and Ludendorff. It allowed the United States to make direct loans of money and equipment to her allies. And when that final vicious fighting began in 1918 at Chateau-Thierry, it was the young and eager American Soldiers and Marines that led the way.

America's entry into the war can best be characterized as a venture for young farm boys who had been nurtured on the tales of Teddy's charge up San Juan hill. They answered their country's call and marched off to war with visions of Parisian streets in their minds while whistling tunes about the sweethearts they left behind. They learned to hate old "Black Jack Pershing," and the bugle boy who disturbed their dreams. Young men, who only a few months before had been herding cows, were becoming romantic heroes by blazing their ways across the skies of France in their small biplanes. Young officers still wore riding boots with spurs, even though the only thing they found to ride over the trench lines of mud.

along with Dr. Orr, hopes to further develop their poison plant garden, as well as bring mineral rocks to the site and seek further goals, so there will be plenty yet to do in the biology outdoor lab program at Southern.

Air complaints end

By RUSS BINGMAN

Asst. Managing Editor

Fred Fraizer, who, several weeks ago was the mainstay of an effort to clean Joplin's air, is satisfied. "I have no further complaints," Fraizer said, referring to the controversy over the odors exuding from Joplin's rendering plant, located in the Royal Heights area. "For a while the smell was awful, but now it is much better."

Fraizer, who collected more than 750 signatures on a petition calling for the plant to clean up their exhaust fumes, now feels that he has another problem. "I sent in 632 signatures to the Springfield Health Department, and they received it September 7," Fraizer stated, "and I never received any sort of reply or acknowledgement. Why didn't they answer my plea? Do we matter at all?"

The problem in Joplin seems to be solved, however. Joe Grissom, general manager of the plant, stated "Complaints always dropped off this time of year, because the humidity drops off, but two weeks ago, the scrubber broke down for a

couple of days, and we received two complaints. Since then, we haven't received any." The "scrubber," which cleans exhaust fumes from the plant by passing them through a spray of hypochloric acid, was completed at a cost of \$90,000, and costs approximately \$2,000 a month to operate, according to Grissom. "It's worth it," stated Fraizer. "From time to time we still get a burnt smell, but without a doubt, it is better than it was."

Fraizer said that he plans no further action of any sort. "I believe that the people that signed the petition are satisfied," he continued.

A spokesman for the Joplin Health Department, which collected data by using a device known as the "sniffer" stated that no further tests have been taken as the department has received no further complaints.

"It looks as though, with the Springfield Health Department, we've jumped from one problem right into another," Fraizer concluded.

SEA donates books

Donations of 40 copies of the "Faculty Cookbook" produced by the Student Education Association of Missouri Southern have been made to the Baptist Student Union and Koionia organizations on campus. Dr. Leland Easterday and Dr.

Lloyd Dryer sponsored these donations to "aid in the sale of the SEA cookbooks and help the BSU and Koionia groups to start religious libraries."

Dr. Easterday, who is also campus sponsor for BSU, related that, "the organizations could sell the cookbooks or possibly arrange to trade them for religious books." The reason for the selection of the two groups, BSU and Koionia, to receive donations is that "they both have the facilities for a library and have expressed a desire to establish one," according to Easterday.

They found out that nothing about killing was romantic and they spent countless hours huddled around camp fires fighting chills and hunger. They found out quickly how it felt to lose a buddy, and that war meant walking across muddy flatlands through machine gun fire and artillery barrages. It meant trench foot if you couldn't get your

feet dry and the word "cootie" became synonymous with crud. The French wine was bitter, and the women, well, they were no different than the ones back home.

Flanders, which is located in the lowlands of Belgium, has, because of its unique geography, been a battlefield for warring nations as far back as 1385 when it belonged to the House of Burgundy. It is indeed ap-

propriate that the fields of Flanders contain the bodies of so many who fell mortally wounded during World War I. On a bright day, the white stones contrast brilliantly against azure skies, and it leaves an individual with the feeling that death, they found peace in death. 11 is an important date for all to remember.

Athletics receive startling emphasis

By DARRIN DISHMAN

Chart Staff Reporter

A major concern of colleges and universities across the land is the priorities which are placed upon athletics as compared to other facets of college life. Recently, a number of books and articles have been written in which the authors survey the situation and point out the startling emphasis which athletics receive.

One such book, written by Joseph Durso, entitled "The Sports Factory," describes how this situation affects colleges and athletes and how the basically unaware public needs to be informed.

ACCORDING TO Durso, pressure placed upon the college administration to produce a winning team stems from the public, who will not support a losing team. Alumni and area officials will not make donations to a college with a losing team. High school seniors, and especially outstanding athletes tend to stay away from colleges with less than average athletic teams. Attendance also tends to decline when the team is on a losing streak.

Therefore, college officials feel that in order to keep the funds coming in and the enrollment up, they must pour additional amounts of cash into the already substantial

PRESSURES ARISE from the extreme competition surrounding the drive to obtain a scholarship. Not only is ability considered in awarding scholarships, but the family economic status also has been weighed. In choosing between two athletes of equal ability, the college may choose the student with greater financial need, for a student's Basic Grant can be used to offset part of the athletic scholarship.

For the highly recruited athlete, who may receive up to 300 scholarship offers, there are the frustrations of having to choose the best offer. Furthermore, the necessity of maintaining academic eligibility usually dictates an athlete's schedule in deference to his academic goals.

The major problem faced by the college athlete is the amount of time which must be devoted to practice and travel, time which could be used to study. This is true of several athletes on Southern's campus.

One football player summed up the situation. "There is lots you have to sacrifice."

He added, "You make a choice to become an athlete; for that you have to make sacrifices." He concluded, "Because of football and practice, I might make a B in a class rather than an A, or a C rather than a B."

athletic fund. This enables the coaches to recruit the better athletes and, hopefully, create a winning team for their college.

The performing arts here at Southern serve as a prime example of the priorities athletics hold, as evidenced by the inequities in scholarship funding. The amount of performing scholarships awarded to athletes this year is estimated to be \$91,840.

OF THE \$80,000 available to football, \$63,950 will have been awarded this year; in women's basketball \$10,246 will have been awarded by the end of the year, and in men's basketball at least \$10,694. In baseball, scholarships have been awarded totaling \$7,040.

In glaring contrast, other performing arts scholarships, other than athletics, has \$3,600 to share. The distribution follows: Theatre—\$800; Debate and Speech—\$500; Crossroads—\$500; Math League—\$600; Art—\$500; Journalism—\$500. These figures not only demonstrate a disparity in scholarship funding between athletics and other performing arts, but also inequities within the athletic department itself.

Priorities which athletics carry in college not only cause departmental funding and the students to suffer, but the individual athlete is affected as well, some believe. Durso pointed out that the pressures faced by athletes begin at the high school level.

BSU expanding programs

By PENNY JOHNSON

Chart Staff Reporter

"Baptist Student Union is an inward journey of spiritual growth, including worship, churchmanship, Bible study, fellowship, and stewardship, and an outward journey of Christian outreach and service to others," said Rev. Leonard Roten, BSU director.

The BSU is a local chapter of a national organization. There are about 1800 chapters in the United States and foreign countries, according to Roten. Each state is divided into regions. Missouri Southern is a member of the southwestern region. BSU members attend the state convention at Camp Windermere on the Lake of the Ozarks each year. They also attend the national convention at Glorieta, N.M., each summer.

"BSU SEEKS to meet the social and spiritual needs of students. As a Christian organization sponsored by Southern Baptist Churches, it is church centered. Our goal is to serve people and their needs, not proselytize," said Roten.

The BSU does not limit its membership to only Baptists, according to Dr. Leland Easterday, faculty advisor. Many of their members are from denominations other than Baptist. All students are encouraged to attend their activities.

Each Tuesday at noon, BSU meets for "Jesus Hour" in the College Union. Next semester they will move to their new building and change the meeting name to the Tuesday Noon Thing (TNT). TNT will also meet for the Thursday Night Thing. At each of these meetings, a program is presented while members of the programs vary, with the BSU Council providing a guest speaker, a film, or a special music group.

IN THE PAST, Bible Study Share Groups have met in the dorms. This semester there is only one meeting in North Hall. Each group has a student leader. They study the Scriptures on their own and share problems with school work or in spiritual areas.

The State Foreign Conference will be at Camp Windermere November 4-6. All students are encouraged to attend, particularly foreign students. A general concept of the Christian faith will be presented, but mostly it is a time to share in cultures and traditions from other countries. Roten said it is just to show foreign students that someone cares. There are no efforts made to involve the students in the Baptist religion.

One of the main activities of the BSU is the weekend revivals they participate in. The members divide into teams with a minister, music director, pianist, and persons to provide special music. Within the group this semester are about five men planning to go into the ministry. The teams go to small rural churches in the area. The main objective of these revivals is to fellowship with and encourage young people in these churches. At each service an offering is taken and this money goes toward their summer missionary program.

EACH SUMMER the BSU sponsors several students who go to assist missionaries in various parts of the country or foreign countries. These students work for about ten weeks in youth camps, children's homes, and vacation Bible Schools. Four students from Southern have expressed interest for the coming summer. About 100 students from the state will participate.

Mission Emphasis Week is February 4-16. Benton Williams, from the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, will be here for the week. On February 17, the BSU from Crowder College and Northeastern A & M will be at Southern for Bold Mission Night. A foreign missionary will be speaking.

Roten and about 16 students will be attending the Baptist World Youth Conference in Manila, Philippines, July 10-24. Before attending the conference in Manila, they will tour Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Students from all over the

world will come together to share their cultures and religious faiths.

THE BSU STUDENT Center will be operating for the spring semester. The building contains a conference room for ministerial training, teaching, and study groups. It also has a small library, multi-purpose room, a patio, a kitchen, and offices for the director and secretary.

A number of activities are in the first stages of planning. Dr. Easterday would like to see a noon meeting at the student center for faculty members to fellowship and share. The meeting would be a time to come together and discuss problems and the only religious emphasis would be a short devotion at the beginning.

Once a week Roten would like to have an International Night at the Student Center. Each foreign student on campus would be asked to present a program on their country and its culture. The students would prepare a dessert or favorite dish of food from their country.

An Old Testament Survey course may be planned if enough interest is shown. The course would have no denominational emphasis and would present the Old Testament from a historical viewpoint.

A BSU choir is being considered. Randy Fullerton has volunteered to direct the choir. But more students to sing are still needed. In the future Roten also hopes to publish a short newsletter to be placed around campus to inform students of BSU activities.

Day to aid children

Chastain's Tradition House and the Scottish Lassies of the Joplin Rainbow Assembly No. 21 will be working together on Old Newsboy's Day, November 23, to raise money for children's agencies.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat sponsors the campaign and prints a special Old Newsboy's Day edition which is given to volunteers. The volunteers then solicit donations within assigned areas. The money collected is deposited in a bank and then sent to the Globe-Democrat Fund for Children. The money is then distributed to children's agencies in Missouri and Illinois who have applied for the money.

In every community in which a Chastain nursing home is located, J.D. Chastain matches the money

collected, to a limit of \$2,500. Chastain's will fly the special edition to Joplin on November 21 and the Scottish Lassies will then start their campaign.

After the money is deposited, Mrs. Peggy Frisinger, administrator of the local nursing home, presents a check to the leaders of the local group and Chastains makes out an equal check and presents it to the Globe-Democrat Fund for Children.

Chastain has undertaken this project every year for the past seven years.

The Lassies will use their share of the money to pay for transportation to playing and marching engagements. They will be assisted in the charity effort by the Joplin Chapter of the DeMolay.



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